

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON

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NEW ENGLAND EDITION

## BRITISH SCHOONER CARRYING WHISKEY SEIZED OFF BOSTON

Grace and Ruby Alleged to Be Source of Supply Found on Motorboat

The British schooner Grace and Ruby was brought into Boston Harbor this noon by the United States coast-guard steamship Tampa, after being seized this morning of Salem on suspicion of being a whiskey smuggler. On reaching the upper harbor the schooner was turned over to the tug Mackinac and towed to the appraiser's store.

The Grace and Ruby, a two-masted schooner hailing from Yarmouth, N. S., and owned by Walter Sweeney, was found just outside Boston Light about 7 o'clock this morning by the Tampa, proceeding through the fog to help in the search for the liquor ship. When the hold of the schooner was opened in Boston Harbor, customs officials found 2025 packages of liquor, including between 1700 and 1800 burlap sacks of whiskey, said to correspond in every detail with those seized at Salem yesterday. The ship's papers showed that she had sailed from Nassau, Bahama Islands, on February 11, bound for St. John, N. B. The whiskey was marked bottled in Baltimore in 1919, manufactured in 1913 for export. Captain Willy Doss was in charge of the schooner, and she carried a crew of six men.

### The Schooner's Record

The Grace and Ruby is alleged to be the schooner which furnished liquor to the motorboat Wilkin II, captured yesterday morning by revenue officers as it was about to unload 1300 sacks containing each six bottles of whisky, as well as some rum and beer. The coast guard cutter Ossipee has for two days been scouring the coast for the ship.

John LaFave of Belleville, N. S., the only member of the motor boat's crew captured, was brought to Boston this morning by William B. Harney, United States special agent. He was later arraigned before William A. Hayes, United States commissioner at Boston, who fixed his bail at \$10,000 and remanded for March 2. Mr. LaFave pleaded not guilty to a charge of smuggling, the only one on which he was arraigned.

Police are searching the North Shore about Marblehead and Salem for the five men who escaped by leaping over the side of the motorboat when it became fast on the mud flats and the two who made their escape in the dory just before the boat was captured. A patrol is guarding the Saugus River bridge.

The Wilkin II was captured as the result of a "tip" given the customs department several weeks ago that a smuggler had left Nassau, British West Indies, which would deliver liquor to a number of cities on the Atlantic Coast. Every coast guard station was immediately notified, and a sharp lookout was kept for any evidence of smuggling. Consequently when the Wilkin II came into Colling Cove early Thursday morning 28 customs officers and police were awaiting it. The result was the capture of the boat, thought to be out of Gloucester, and the single sailor, who is thought to be from the crew of the schooner.

### Automobiles Scurry.

A number of automobiles and two motor trucks which evidently came down to receive the illicit liquor, were surprised by the officers and made a hasty departure. One of the motor trucks, however, was captured and pressed into the service of hauling the confiscated liquor to the warehouse. The two men operating the vehicle were not held, but will have to appear at a later time and make an explanation. The liquor was bottled in Baltimore and subsequently shipped to Bahama as a ruse.

Coast-guard cutters, all up and down the Atlantic, are on the alert for

liquor ships operating between Canada and the Bahamas Islands. As soon as these ships enter the three-mile limit they are trailed by the cutters and watched closely to prevent landing of illicit liquor. They are all under suspicion by the government as it is alleged the liquor trade between Canada and the British Islands off the east coast of the United States is too large at present to be legitimate—especially since it has been established that this trade cannot be carried on at any profit. When two shipments almost identical in amount and quality leave points in Canada and the West Indies, each bound for the port which the other has just left, it is surmised by officials that the real destination of the liquor is the United States.

## NEW RESERVATION OFFERED FOR PACT

Senator Lodge's Substitute Requires Consent of Congress for Use of Armed Force

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—A modified blanket reservation to the four-power Pacific treaty, laid before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today by the chairman, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, after a conference with President Harding, met with immediate opposition from several Republicans as well as Democrat committee members.

The new reservation, intended as a substitute for that proposed several days ago by Senator Frank B. Brandegee (R.), Connecticut, provides that nothing in the treaty shall be construed as committing the United States to an exercise of armed force without the consent of Congress.

Formerly the firemen and oilers, all of whom work around railroad shops, were paid time and one-half after eight hours.

Sundays and holidays will be paid for at the pro rata rate, a minimum of three hours' pay being made for two hours' work or less. Monthly rated employees' wages are to be adjusted to eliminate the old time and one-half provision.

Ten rules regarding discipline, grievances, discrimination against committee men and similar matters were remanded to the employees and the roads for further negotiation. The board's new rules supplant the national agreement made during federal control, which has been in effect since Jan. 16, 1920.

## GOV. COX TO FILL PELLETIER POST

Successor to One-Time District Attorney to Be Named Today

Governor Cox will submit to the Executive Council late today the name of a successor to Joseph C. Pelletier, removed from the office of district attorney of Suffolk County by unanimous decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts on Tuesday.

The Council met at noon, but adjourned in an hour to reconvene at 4 p.m. The Governor announced after the Council took its recess, that he was not prepared to submit the name of Mr. Pelletier's successor this noon, but would be in a position to do so when the Council came in later in the day.

Governor Cox and the Attorney-General, J. Weston Allen, were in conference on Washington's Birthday in regard to filling the vacancy in the district-attorneyship. Several leading members of the Boston Bar Association have been interviewed by the Governor in an effort to select the best qualified incumbent. A number of prospective candidates also have talked with the Governor.

The next step in the action against the former district attorney is the disbarment proceedings against him, to be undertaken with Daniel H. Coakley, William J. Corcoran, Daniel V. McIsaac and Harry Levenson. Disbarment proceedings are also pending against John P. Leahy, though it is said these are in no way connected with the Pelletier case.

Wallace McCamant, of Portland, Ore., president-general of the Sons of the American Revolution, addressed the Massachusetts society at a luncheon.

At the Washington's Birthday observances in the Old South Meeting House the Old South prizes were awarded to recent graduates of high and Latin schools of Greater Boston for excellence in writing essays on assigned topics of American history.

Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of government at Harvard University, addressed the meeting on Washington, touching upon the personal characteristics and abilities of the leader.

**Vice-President Speaks**

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23—Vice-President Coolidge, in an address at Johns Hopkins University yesterday, when the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him, said the United States had adopted the policies of George Washington toward the world. This, he said, was not of a policy of "dictation, coercion or imperialism, but of cooperation and helpfulness and of faith in the sanction of the universal consciences of mankind." "The United States was ready," Mr. Coolidge said, "to bear its share of the burdens of the world, but it could not 'live the life of other peoples or remove from them the necessity of working out their destiny."

This willingness, he said, was shown in the calling of the Conference on Limitation of Armaments, responsive to "the voice of the people" as regarded naval disarmament. The four-power Pacific treaty, Mr. Coolidge said, "rests on the sanction of justice" and "its strength is its simplicity." The League of Nations, as an instrument to promote the peace of the world, did not meet the approval of the American people, because they "saw in it a covenant, whether intended or not, a diminution of their independence and in its provisions the final sanction, not of conscience, but of force."

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**SIGMA NU CONVENES HERE FOR FIRST TIME**

Sigma Nu Fraternity will make Boston its convention city for the first time in the history of that organization when delegates from all parts of New England gather at the Hotel Brunswick tomorrow and Saturday.

The annual conventions are usually held at a college or city where an undergraduate chapter has been established. As a chapter was started at Massachusetts Institute of Technology several years ago, though its charter was obtained only last year, the convention will be held here.

The convention will open tomorrow morning, and the annual alumni ball will be held in the evening. As soon as business is completed Saturday morning the convention will adjourn to the Technology Sigma Nu House at 583 Beacon Street, where the new chapter will be installed. The annual banquet will take place in the evening.

"As a help in such times I command

Credit Was Improving

The credit of this country among the investors of England and the Continent was steadily improving. We were regular and large borrowers.

**(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)**

RAILWAY BOARD  
WAGE REDUCTION  
AFFECTS 10,000

Rules, Effective March 1, Eliminate Extra Pay Until After Tenth Hour of Work

CHICAGO, Feb. 23—Another reduction in wages, this time affecting 10,000 stationary firemen and oilers, was made by the United States Railroad Labor Board today when it announced rules, effective March 1, eliminating extra pay until after the tenth hour of work and setting up a "split trick" of eight hours within a spread of 12 without any overtime pay.

Following several other decisions virtually restoring the 10-hour day for railroad workers, the board today authorized the roads to pay only pro rata wages after the regular eight hours which the Board retained as its basis for constituting a day's work. Time and one-half will be paid after 10 hours.

In the case of the "split trick" straight time will be paid for the first 10 hours work, whether included in the 12-hour spread or not, and time and one-half will be given thereafter.

Formerly the firemen and oilers, all of whom work around railroad shops, were paid time and one-half after eight hours.

Sundays and holidays will be paid for at the pro rata rate, a minimum of three hours' pay being made for two hours' work or less.

Monthly rated employees' wages are to be adjusted to eliminate the old time and one-half provision.

Ten rules regarding discipline, grievances, discrimination against committee men and similar matters were remanded to the employees and the roads for further negotiation.

The new reservation, intended as a substitute for that proposed several days ago by Senator Frank B. Brandegee (R.), Connecticut, provides that nothing in the treaty shall be construed as committing the United States to an exercise of armed force without the consent of Congress.

After more than an hour's debate, which failed to win over to the new proposal any of the senators who had supported the Brandegee reservation, the committee adjourned until tomorrow without action.

Although Senator Lodge did not inform his colleagues specifically as to the attitude of the President, other committee members gained the impression that the modified reservation would be acceptable to the White House. It had been discussed at the earlier conference between Mr. Lodge and Mr. Harding, but it was not formally offered to the committee with Administration backing. The committee chairman said afterward that he only had "suggested" it.

Senators William E. Borah and Hiram H. Johnson both pronounced the modified draft unsatisfactory. Senator Brandegee and other advocates of his reservation withheld decision.

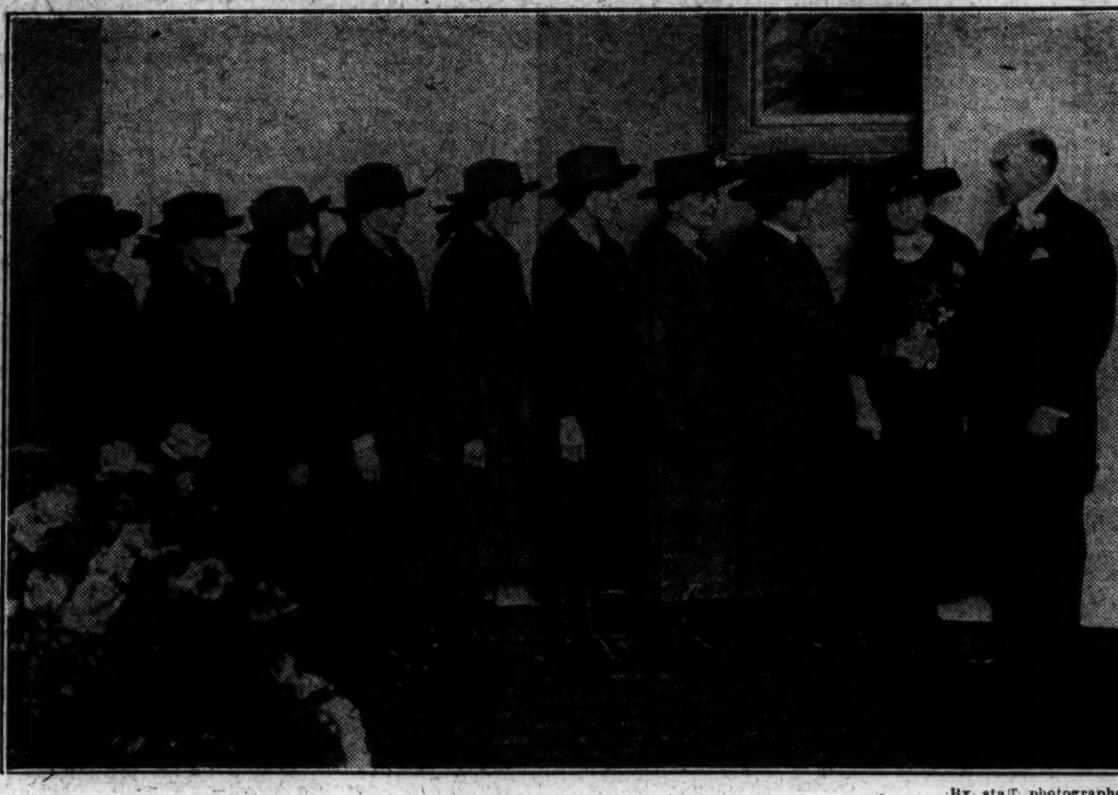
At the close of the committee session no member would forecast whether the new reservation could muster a majority of the committee senators, agreeing that much more discussion would be necessary fully to develop committee sentiment. It was said the result had been to increase confusion in the committee over the general treaty situation and further to delay a report on the four-power pact.

**Watermelons Cheer New York's Winter**

First Cargo of Its Kind Comes From Venezuela

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (Special) — A cargo of watermelons, some of them weighing 20 pounds each, is being unloaded from the Philadelphia of the Red D Line, which just arrived here from Venezuela and Curaçao. Watermelons are a luxury for New York tables at this time of year.

The firm to whom the fruit is consigned says it is the first cargo of the kind ever received here.



Governor Cox Greets Girl Scouts

Mrs. Arthur W. Hait, State Commissioner of Girl Scouts, presented some of her proteges at Washington's Birthday Reception

## BOSTON HONORS FIRST PRESIDENT

Washington Birthday Reception Held at State House

George Washington, his ideals and his achievements were extolled yesterday at meetings of patriotic and historical societies, and his works as Father of the Nation were honored in a wide variety of ways. More than 4000 men, women and children passed through the Hall of Flags at the State House, where Governor and Mrs. Cox welcomed them at the thirty-third annual Washington Birthday reception. Delegations from many organizations were received, including the Girl Scouts, veterans' organizations, fraternal groups, patriotic and military societies and local clubs.

Many Masonic lodges held meetings in honor of George Washington, Mason and master of his lodge. The Ancient and Honorable Field Artillery attended the Governor's reception and later gathered for a banquet in Faneuil Hall, at which honor was done to the achievements of the great American leader.

Wallace McCamant, of Portland, Ore., president-general of the Sons of the American Revolution, addressed the Massachusetts society at a luncheon.

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## OPPOSITION TO DR. WORK AS POST OFFICE HEAD APPEARS

Large Groups Who Favor Medical Freedom Refer to the Candidate's Attitude in Colorado Senatorial Campaign

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (Special)—

An issue raised in Colorado politics several years ago is being raised again in connection with the reported intention of President Harding to appoint Dr. Hubert Work to succeed Will H. Hays as Postmaster-General.

During the past few days the attitude which Dr. Work takes on medical matters, and particularly his strong advocacy of making medical rules and regulations more stringent, has been called to the attention of prominent senators by representatives of bodies of citizens who believe in medical freedom. Among those who have joined in making these representations are many strong and influential supporters of the Administration.

There is no disposition on the part of these to question the character or capacity of the First Assistant Postmaster-General. They merely point out that he has on several occasions adopted an attitude which was out of sympathy with their views, and they therefore believe that the appointment might prove offensive to a large body of people.

When Dr. Work ran for United States Senator from Colorado he was defeated by his Democratic

## IRISH DELEGATES INVITED TO LONDON BY BRITISH CABINET

Signatories to Treaty Asked to Confer With Government on Whole Situation

LONDON, Feb. 23 (By the Associated Press)—The British Government has invited the Irish signatories to the Anglo-Irish Treaty, to come to London for an early conference on the whole situation, it was announced in the House of Commons today by Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the colonies.

Mr. Churchill made this announcement in reply to a questioner, adding that the government lacked sufficient information on what occurred in Dublin yesterday to form judgment as to the course to be pursued regarding the Irish Free State Bill.

Austen Chamberlain, the government leader in the House, later said the House that for the reasons given by Mr. Churchill the government did not propose to take up consideration of the Irish Treaty Bill on Monday, as had been planned.

Irish Press Opinions Widely Divergent

DUBLIN, Feb. 23 (By the Associated Press)—General satisfaction seems to be felt in Southern Ireland over yesterday's decision of the Ard Fheis for a three months' adjournment although some staunch supporters of the treaty are disappointed and inclined to believe that the agreement between the two Sinn Fein factions was a Republican victory.

The Freeman's Journal says the people at large will receive the agreement with relief and joy equal to that of the delegates to the Ard Fheis.

The Irish Independent rejoices that the black cloud which had seemed to presage that the leaders were heading for hostility is "lightened for the moment at least," adding: "For, if there is not complete reconciliation, there is at least mutual forbearance; there is a true to discord, and above all a possibility for ultimate agreement."

The Irish Times says: "That the Provisional Government's difficulties are numerous, formidable and urgent was proved by the bargain struck yesterday. It was manifest that the Provisional Government wanted a period of truce so badly that it was willing to pay a heavy price for such help."

Mr. Griffith and Mr. Collins secure, or hope to secure, temporary freedom from open attacks, from the danger of snap votes in the Dail, where their majority is precarious, and from the threats of the mutinous section of the Irish Republican Army.

"On the other hand, Mr. De Valera has defeated Mr. Collins' plans for an early election, strengthened the case of the treaty's enemies in the Imperial Parliament, and exposed the whole settlement to a new chapter of accidents. Furthermore, he has taken the framing of the Free State's Constitution out of the hands of its first Parliament. That is perhaps the most important and most sinister feature of the new situation."

If the people's sanity rejects a Constitution which Great Britain could not ratify, that very sanity will kill the treaty, for treaty and Constitution must stand or fall together. Thus, by yesterday's bargain, the whole framework of Irish peace is gravely and doubly menaced."

### Civil War Averted

By Irish Compromise

LONDON, Feb. 23 (Special Cable)—Official circles here regard the decision taken yesterday by the Ard Fheis, or national Sinn Fein convention, as producing a situation containing many potential elements of trouble, although it is admitted that a compromise was the lesser of two alternatives. The decision insures that no election can be held in Ireland for the next three months and when it is held, the issue will not simply be for or against the treaty, but to determine the people's judgment on the actual terms of a constitution in which the treaty will be incorporated. Moreover, the Gordian knot remains uncut and must be unraveled at a later date, like so many other Irish difficulties.

Meanwhile the provisional government must be left for the long period of three months in an anomalous position, existing only on sufferance, with its authority liable to be disputed at every turn. It is believed that Eamonn de Valera would have secured a majority at the Ard Fheis meeting, if a compromise had not been arranged, but by such a small number that it may pay him to wait. In three months, however, the situation may be entirely unchanged and no one would venture to predict whether Republican hopes will be realized when the new constitution is submitted to the judgment of the Irish people.

The constitution will be drafted by Dail Eireann instead of by the Southern Parliament. The two bodies are very little different in personnel, but since the Republicans refuse to take the oath they do not attend the meetings of the latter and it is therefore considered a much more suitable body to negotiate an agreement with the Northern Parliament than is the Dail. In fact an agreement between Ulster and the Dail is considered a most unlikely prospect outside of Dublin. Within the Dail the provisional government will not have a smooth passage during the drafting of the constitution. It is liable with a small majority to be defeated on any single clause, though by the new agreement it cannot be compelled to resign during the next three months. There is risk, however, of a clause being inserted in the draft of such a nature as to be outside the treaty, which is a very elastic document.

The Dail is considered, both by official circles and representative Irishmen, as thoroughly unsuited to the work of drafting a constitution, and the task may become restricted to a

selected few, backed by a uniformed mass of followers or else hindered by uninstructed, clumsy criticism. The Dail is a parliament of fighting men, elected to carry on war and not to face constructive peace tasks.

From the de Valera-Griffith agreement it is inferred that they will collaborate in the maintenance of discipline in the Irish Republican army and order in the country and the danger of civil war is for the time being averted. It is noted, nevertheless, that Cathal Brugha has not signified his adherence to the agreement and his abstaining may have some significance. In any case it is not expected that isolated outbreaks of the Irish Republican army will cease, but momentarily no more embarrassment will be caused to Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins than will follow from the actions of individuals.

### THEATERS

"The Virginian"

Arlington Stock Company in "The Virginian" melodrama by Owen Wister and Kirk Lashelle, produced under the direction of Al Roberts, evening of Feb. 22, at the Arlington Theater. The cast: Mrs. Hewle..... May McCabe Mr. O'Brien..... Pauline McCall Mrs. Henry..... Leonora Bradley Mr. Ogden..... Paul H. Mansell Judge Henry..... Fred A. Gleason Nebraska..... Herbert J. Hahn Honey Wiggins..... Frederick B. Manatt Steve..... Wilton Lackey Jr. Molly Woods..... Florence Johns The Virginian..... John L. Frank Spanish Ed..... George W. Burton Beatrice Loring..... Carrie Littlejohn Mrs. Taylor..... Eva McRoberts Mr. Taylor..... Louise De Voe Mr. Westfall..... Arthur Finnigan Mr. Carmody..... Mr. Howes Mr. Dow..... David J. Henwood The Virginian..... Charles Bickford

Apart from the unfamiliarity of the audience with the players, it was like the old days of the Castle Square stock company during the John Craig regime and earlier, last evening at the Arlington Theater, as the popular playhouse has been known in recent years. How fast audiences change was shown by the absence of any greeting applause for the players, even for Leonora Bradley, a character actress who has given scores, and perhaps hundreds of performances on that same stage. Last night she won her new audience with the mellow humor of her characterization of Mrs. Henry, and with other members of the company may confidently look forward in the weeks to come to welcome recognition whenever she appears on the scene.

Last evening the performance was somewhat ragged, as might be expected from the short notice with which the company was gathered and rehearsed. But hesitations in lines and uncertainties of stage business were forgotten in the general gusto of the performance. "The Virginian" certainly needs to be acted briskly and heartily, if the elemental fun and pathos of the story are to have their due effect, and just the right qualities Mr. Roberts had managed to impart in a few brief rehearsals.

There was no uncertainty in the work of Charles Bickford in the title role. He has the agreeable presence, the easy manner and thorough equipment that should make him a satisfactory leading man in a rather wide line of parts. Miss Florence Johns, since she was past the rather silly things the early parts of the play require of Molly Woods, showed a strength and charm that heightens the promise of the new company. Laughter and applause was frequent at the Arlington last evening; it was evident that the popular vein in play and performance was well aimed. "The Virginian" will be continued through next week.

### MORE TURNOVERS OF GOODS URGED

Profits for Many Years, Says Editor, Will Be Thus Measured

"The consumer must not be taxed because the retailer's dollar is not working full time," said Rivers Peterson, editor of the National Hardware Bulletin, in addressing the convention of the New England Hardware Dealers Association today at Mechanics Hall on the subject of "Idle Dollars."

"For the next 25 years, as never before, profits will be measured by the number of turnovers of merchandise, because of price declines which tend to reduce the net profit."

"Such price declines of about 30 years' duration followed both the Napoleonic and the Civil wars, and are in process today. Dealers who believe they must get a larger percentage of gross profit are therefore tackling the problem at the wrong end."

Analyzing the causes of slow turnover, Mr. Peterson found them in failure to study community conditions, in overbuying, in duplication of lines and in inadequate study of the information yielded by the inventory.

The remedy, he pointed out, was to gain greater familiarity with the local market, to buy only for carefully determined current needs, to standardize merchandise and to study the inventory for evidences of past mistakes.

In the executive session this afternoon reports from committees were received and the following officers were elected: President, W. W. True, of Newport, Vt.; first vice-president, L. W. Thompson, of Woburn; second vice-president, W. C. Fuller, of Mansfield; treasurer, Calvin N. Nichols, of Boston; auditor, James T. Mackey, of Brookline.

Today closes the three days' session, which has been characterized by mutual exchange of views upon 100 questions of importance to the individual members. Extensive exhibits of all kinds of hardware in Mechanics Hall are a feature of the convention.

F. L. Semple, vice-president of the Simmons Hardware Co., yesterday interpreted the business situation as seen from the jobber's point of view.

## "PAY-AS-YOU-GO" POLICY IN NATIONAL FINANCE URGED

(Continued from Page 1)

France, Holland, Belgium, Germany and even Austria were helping to finance our construction projects.

"We were trading with the world on a rising scale, with exports as high as \$1,000,000,000 in 1912 and nearly \$2,500,000,000 in 1913, of which \$1,500,000,000 went to Europe. In 1916, for the first time, manufactured goods ready for use comprised 20 per cent of our exports and reached 30 per cent in 1917. The stimulus of the war brought them to 40 per cent in 1918.

"Imports reached \$1,000,000,000 in 1904; \$1,800,000,000 in 1913. This is the brief story of the prosperous years before the war came with its feverish and artificial prosperity and the slump which followed.

"In 1920, exports were over \$8,000,000,000; in 1921, \$4,500,000,000, with almost a steady decline during each succeeding month of the year. Imports of \$5,500,000,000 in 1920 dropped to \$2,500,000,000 in 1921.

### CONDITION AGAINST EXPORT

"At the present moment conditions are obviously against the export of goods. For the moment, we can sell only what foreign nations absolutely must have—a few raw materials, notably cotton and copper, and the minimum amount of food.

"More startling than the trade reaction is the change in our financial relationship to the world. From a large borrower in 1918, we have become a creditor in the most unheard of amount.

The amazing change that the war has brought is our possession of liquid capital for export, which every other nation wants. Why is it that we have money to loan and the formerly rich countries of Europe from whom we once borrowed are now borrowing from us? You point to the Manchester police department, he declared, to prevent a repetition of the Rhode Island outbreaks in this city.

Plans are being laid by the strikers for a series of tag days for their benefit, which are to be held in all the principal towns of New Hampshire during the next fortnight.

## EFFORTS TO SETTLE STRIKE CONTINUED

### TEXTILE SITUATION IS PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED AS CONCILIATION BOARD AGAIN MEETS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 23 (Special)—The settlement of the strike at the Shamrock Shuttle Company, Woonsocket, yesterday, where 150 workers accepted a compromise, has no effect on the general strike situation in Rhode Island today. This was independent action entirely. The workers accept at this mill a 10 per cent wage cut and the 48-hour week. Rumors of possible settlement based on this action spread to the Pawtucket Valley, but were shown to be without foundation in fact.

The conference this afternoon between Richard B. Comstock, attorney for the mill owners, and Justice Hahn, chairman of the Mediation Board, is expected to produce no direct results immediately. The next public conference before the whole board is set for Saturday at 10 A. M. One company of State Coast Artillery was ordered from Woonsocket to Pawtucket today to be held in reserve, to relieve guardmen on duty there. The plant of the Royal Weaving Company where a strike because of the appearance of the militiamen, started yesterday is closed.

Mr. Starr's statement was the chief event of the holiday, which also found union officials and W. P. Straw, agent of the Amoskeag Company at odds over the question of importing outside workers to fill mechanical jobs at the company's mills. According to the unions, such steps are being taken, a statement which was flatly denied by Agent Straw.

Rumors to this effect led Vice-President Starr yesterday to issue a notice that local unions cannot be blamed for any disturbance caused by such outside workers. It is up to the Manchester police department, he declared, to prevent a repetition of the Rhode Island outbreaks in this city.

Plans are being laid by the strikers for a series of tag days for their benefit, which are to be held in all the principal towns of New Hampshire during the next fortnight.

Anti-European Feeling Causes Prince of Wales to Cancel Visit to Alighur

LONDON, Feb. 23 (Special Cable)—Sporadic racial disturbances continue in the remote parts of India, though the vigorous measures taken during the past few weeks by Lord Reading's government in arresting many hundreds of Indian Nationalist propagandists and preachers of race hatred who previously perambulated the country unchecked have been followed by Mahatma Gandhi, leader of the Non-Cooperation movement, suspending his Civil Non-Cooperation campaign where-with so much recent rioting and destruction has been associated.

The Prince of Wales has been obliged to cancel his proposed visit to Alighur's leading middle-class Muhammadan College, which is run on the lines of a British public school, where the anti-European excitement is intense, but is being well received at Delhi, the northern capital, where British official influence still predominates.

The result in business is exactly the opposite from a buyer's strike; everyone is buying. Trade is brisk, with rapidly advancing prices, and we read reports of good times, particularly in Germany. But underneath there is a wider configuration at any moment, still smoldering threateningly wherever the Indians are out of the reach of yesterday.

The situation now is that, while a breathing space for the forces of law and order has been obtained in the principal centers of population wherever considerable bodies of police and military are available for the support of the civil authorities, small disturbances, which Europeans who know India consider an indication of fire that are liable to burst out into a wider conflagration at any moment, still smolder threateningly wherever the Indians are out of the reach of yesterday.

A typical example of these outbreaks is reported from the remote district of Assam, hitherto largely exempt from political disorders, where the inhabitants who are mostly engaged in the quiet agricultural pursuit of tea-growing are ordinarily strikingly law abiding. Here Mr. Webster, the principal local British official, whose light word three years ago would have been received with the utmost deference, now found himself obliged to order his Indian escort to fire upon the gathering, eight casualties resulting.

### SITUATION CAUSES ANXIETY

The circumstances of this small riot are characteristic. It arose through Mr. Webster's considering it necessary to call upon an excited political meeting of peasants, who were threatening disorder, to disperse. They then fell upon him and his escort with heavy ironbound bamboo staves, each the size of a broomstick, which the peasant in this part of India ordinarily carries at his work and which is no mean weapon in lusty hands accustomed to heavy tillage. Immediately a volley was fired, however, the rioters took to their heels leaving Mr. Webster to attend to the injured.

Troops have since arrived, and order has been restored, but centers of this kind, where small disturbances take place, are far too numerous to be at all effectively patrolled and now that the old reverence for the European, which has been in the past so potent upon the side of law and order, is disappearing, the situation causes anxiety for the safety of scattered European residents.

### FIRES SMOLDERING

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Today closes the three days' session, which has been characterized by mutual exchange of views upon 100 questions of importance to the individual members. Extensive exhibits of all kinds of hardware in Mechanics Hall are a feature of the convention.

F. L. Semple, vice-president of the Simmons Hardware Co., yesterday interpreted the business situation as seen from the jobber's point of view.

## BRAZIL PROPOSED AS RUSSIANS' HOME

Immigrants from Russia, Armenia and other parts of eastern Europe will be taken to South America and established upon farms and in industries, according to the scheme of the American Colonies Inc., a corporation just chartered by the State of Massachusetts. James J. Sanders, of Boston, Clara Roberts, of Roxbury, and Thomas Brennan, of West Hanover, are the incorporators. A general manager will leave for Brazil some time this week to close pending negotiations for grants of land from the Brazilian Government and to take charge of the work there. Prominent among the active directors is Dr. Emily C. McLeod, of Boston, who has recently returned from United States Government relief work in Russia.

One of the directors described the undertaking as being entirely different from anything that has ever been done before. Large tracts of land, obtained from the Government of Brazil and other American countries, will be subdivided into small farms. Caucasians between 14 and 30 years of age will then be brought from the dispossessed countries in eastern Europe and settled upon these farms, paying for the land, and for the incidental expenses involved, in rents, either by money or by produce.

Industries will be organized as the development progresses, to be operated by labor obtained from the same sources. Authority to engage in all sorts of commercial and industrial enterprises except the operation of a postal system is specifically conferred by the charter, while a "blanket clause" provides for doing "all things legal and necessary to promote the economic and social welfare of said settlers and the American Colonies Inc."

Authorized capitalization is \$200,000. The president of the corporation has not yet been appointed. Other officers are as follows: Treasurer, George J. J. Clark of West Hanover; clerk, Thomas Brennan; vice-president and director, Dr. Emily C. McLeod. The directors include James J. Sanders, Clara Roberts and Arvin Page. Stock issued at this time consists of three shares of common, issued to the incorporators.

### EVENTS TONIGHT

New England Hardware Association, convention; Mechanics Building, Boston. Public Library, Frank Cheney Hersey of Harvard, lecture on "Devon: The Land of Sea Kings," 8 o'clock.

Eastern Dog Club, convention: Mechanics Building.

Boston City Club, address by Mark Sullivan on "Reserve of the Arms Conference," 7 o'clock.

Y. W. C. A. To-Get-Her Club, supper and bowling tournament; Blue Triangle Club building, 6 o'clock.

Tufts College, senior class banquet, Copley Plaza, 8 o'clock.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, dramatic, Spanish Hall.

Emerson Building, round table talk; James H. Gilmer to speak on "The Burden of the City Club building, 8 o'clock.

The Beacon Club of the Beacon Trust Company, dinner; Hotel Brunswick, 6:30 o'clock.

Y. M. C. A. new members' dinner; Room 101, Y. M. C. A. Building, Huntington Avenue, 6:30 o'clock.

Boston Ministers' Club, dinner; Hotel Brunswick, 6:30 o'clock.

National Association of Cost Accountants, meeting; Parker House, 7:15 o'clock.

## VACCINATION LAW FIGHT FORECAST

Senate Tables Report of Leave to Withdraw on Petition

A fight in the Senate was forecast on Tuesday when, on the motion of Senator Butler, the report of the Committee on Public Health of leave to withdraw on the petition of the Medical Liberty League for legislation repealing the compulsory vaccination law was laid on the table. Similar action was taken on the petition of George W. Reed and others for the elimination of the requirement of a physician's certificate as to vaccination as a prerequisite to admission to public schools.

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## COMPETITION IS KEEN FOR BEST OF ALL BREEDS TITLE

Keen Judging Has Been Feature of the Boston Dog Show at Mechanics Building

Competition for the "best of all breeds" title, awarded today at the Dog Show of the Eastern Dog Club in Mechanics Building, Boston, has been so keen during the last two days that many expect Boxwood Barkentine, who took honors in Airedales, to be severely pushed by others, particularly the wire-haired Fox Terrier "winners." Hard Cider. Keen judging has made many enjoy this show more than others, as there have been several upsets of decisions at the New York show of last week. Two outstanding examples are the placing of Mrs. Henry Stephen's wire-haired Fox Terrier dog Hard Cider over Homer Gage's Ch. Welsh Scout, and the reversing in the standing of the Sealyham terriers, Barberly Hill Bootlegger and Laneside Rascal, as Thomas Bontillier's Rascal took "winners" dogs.

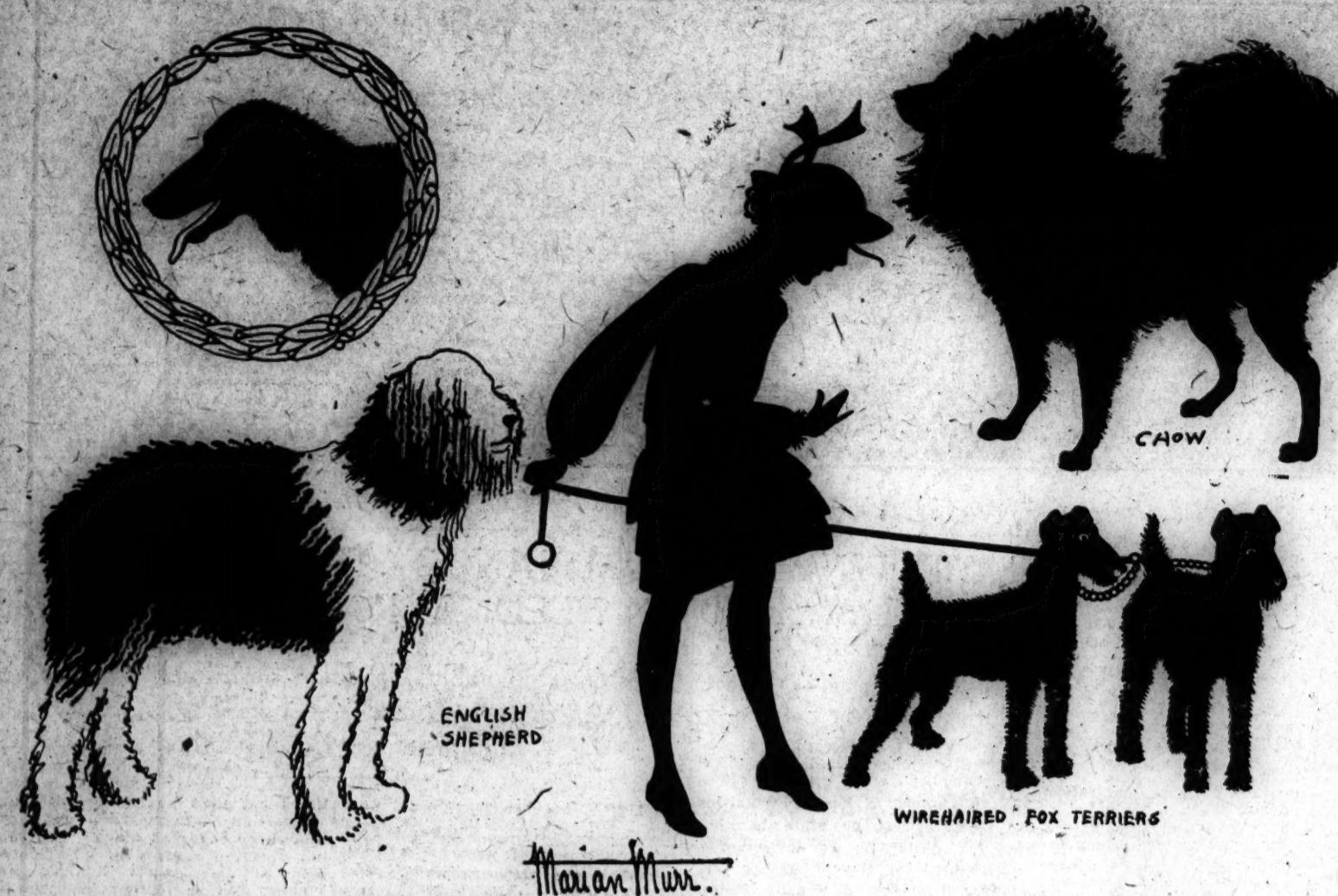
A regular holiday crowd thronged the hall yesterday, many of them being attracted by the judging of the setters and pointers. One of the attractions was the miniature field trial for the bird dogs. The value of it, however, was questioned by many, as some of the best-working dogs were beaten by the so-called "bench type." Others found the chief point of interest in Arthur T. Warden's team of huskie half-bred. Particularly were these dogs in evidence during the mid-day when, after a run of five miles through the Fenway, they raced along the side aisle of the hall, dragging the sledge which they used on the recent championship sledge-dog race.

Two of the unfamiliar dogs which have been of value in showing the public what a wide range the terrier class affords, are the little Welsh Terrier and the Doberman Pinscher, the dog which is used in Germany largely as the Airedale is used here. The Welsh, which is the size of a fox terrier, but marked like an Airedale, had few entries but many of the bolder breeders are making a determined effort to bring this little fellow its deserved popularity. An increase is noted in Doberman entries, and this large, happy dog is believed, by breeders, to be ideally adapted for a watch dog on a country estate.

A few steps down and across from Boxwood Barkentine, the young Airedale, Frederic C. Hood has won consistently with, rats his half-brother, Boxwood Beaconsfield, owned by Frank E. Lawlor. These two terriers are believed by Airedale breeders to be one of the best-matched pairs seen in many years. In fact, at least two well-known terrier breeders have expressed the opinion that Beaconsfield is a shade better than Barkentine, although the reputation established by the latter dog, almost over night, at New York, is a hard one to ignore, despite the fact that Beaconsfield was not shown there.

If the crowds attracted at the ring-side by the Great Danes and Old English Sheepdogs were any criterion, these two breeds are assured of everlasting popularity. Their size, however, is against them for a household pet, although one Great Dane, weighing 165 pounds, and coal-black in color, is constantly attended by her master and mistress who bring in all sorts of fruits and delicacies forbidden to the general run of kennel dogs.

Some of the most attractive specimens were found by others to be lodged in the little cages, where the toy dogs were located on the platform. The judging of the Pekingeses was particularly well attended, with these little "lion-dogs" of China marching proudly around with their "symbol of dignity" well curled and feathered over their backs. Other points of



Silhouette impressions of some of the aristocrats at the Boston Dog Show

## From "Pom" to Police Dog at Mechanics Hall Show

### These, and All the Grades Between, Share in the Throng's Plaudits

The dog show appears to gather together as conglomerate a crowd of people as almost any other event in our contemporary life. There are people of hardy manner and vigilant eyes who enter their strange little morsels of dogs in their strong little brocade baskets, who inform you with a rattle of technical language that their "Poms" or their "Pekes" or their butterfly dogs are really the only thoroughbreds in a certain large section of the country and that they have held their own against all comers in all the shows for so many years that it is really too humorous.

There are the smart women in tweeds and spats who raise Chows or Scotties in a businesslike manner, who speak with accents of culture and who look as if the trappings of an effete world must be a profound irritation.

There are slim, tall young women, scarcely more than girls, but of the same vigor and self-possession as the police dogs they lead about, which tug restively at iron-linked chains; young women whose clothes are of bronzes and ash greens and smoky lavenders, whose heels are low and sturdy, who have clear eyes and the touch that constant contact with early morning winds gives to complexions. There are seasoned men who shun off strings of Airedales and Scotties, whose English bulldogs sniffe and snort in the approved manner, whose Sealyhams carry their tails as they should, men of ruddy countenance and agreeable manner to whom dog shows seem to be practically the only proper pursuit in life.

There are women who dress shaggily and shabbily, perhaps to match the shaggy appearance of their Old English sheepdogs with their nicely tamed furs and their eyes invisible under the cascade of snowy, silken hair brushed to its highest sheen. A Terrific Barking

The annual show of the Eastern Dog

Club, held in Mechanics Building, is as most dog shows. There is a terrific barking from the beginning of the day to the end, the shrill, treble barks of toy dogs holding their own with curious distinctness against the bass barks of great Danes and Wolfhounds. There are the rows of pink- and blue-lined brocade baskets, who inform you with a rattle of technical language that their "Poms" or their "Pekes" or their butterfly dogs are really the only thoroughbreds in a certain large section of the country and that they have held their own against all comers in all the shows for so many years that it is really too humorous.

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## RATIFICATION RALLY TOMORROW NIGHT

Meeting in Symphony Hall  
Called to Urge Senate to Take  
Prompt Action on Treaty

With a clear understanding of the political pitfalls that lie in the path of any piece of legislation concerning which there is a controversy, and apprehensive of long-drawn-out senatorial debates and efforts to attach reservations to the treaties on the floor of the Senate, men and women of Boston and elsewhere in Massachusetts have organized a rally to be held at Symphony Hall at 8 p.m. tomorrow for the purpose of urging the ratification by the Senate of the treaties of the Washington Conference without reservations or delay.

Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, will preside. The list of speakers includes J. Weston Allen, Attorney General; Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Walter L. Collins, A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard; John Farwell Morris, Judge Michael J. Murphy and John Jackson Walsh.

### Invitation to Meeting

Responsible for calling the rally is a committee of Bostonians representing almost every phase of the city's activities and wholly nonpartisan so far as political affiliations are concerned. In issuing the call, the committee invited to the meeting all who agree with President Harding's statement that "If we cannot join in making effective these movements of peace (the Washington treaties) and stamp this Conference with America's approval, we shall discredit the influence of the Republic, render future efforts futile or unlikely, and write discouragement where today the world is made to acclaimed new hope."

Those behind the movement to urge upon the Senate the necessity for prompt action regarding the Washington treaties state that tomorrow night's rally is but one of a number that are to be held in the near future in various cities throughout the country. Among the New England cities where similar rallies are to be held within the next few weeks are Cambridge, Providence, New Bedford and Fairhaven. A bill rally is also scheduled for New York City.

In discussing the necessity for backing up the action of the Washington Conference, the Rev. Edward Cummings, president of the World Peace Foundation, expresses the opinion that delays would be extremely harmful to the hopefulness that was aroused throughout the world by the manner in which the Washington Conference was conducted.

### Washington Conference Results

A long-drawn-out debate on the floor of the Senate or the making of reservations to the treaties will confirm the suspicion that still lurks in the thoughts of some Europeans that it is no use to attempt to deal with the United States," says the Rev. Mr. Cummings.

"This suspicion must be allayed or our influence will be lost and any future calls for conferences on our part will be looked at askance. Furthermore, the value of the treaties will be lost unless they are acted upon promptly. This is a crisis in our civilization. Seven years more of the war and peace of the past few years would wind up the white man's civilization."

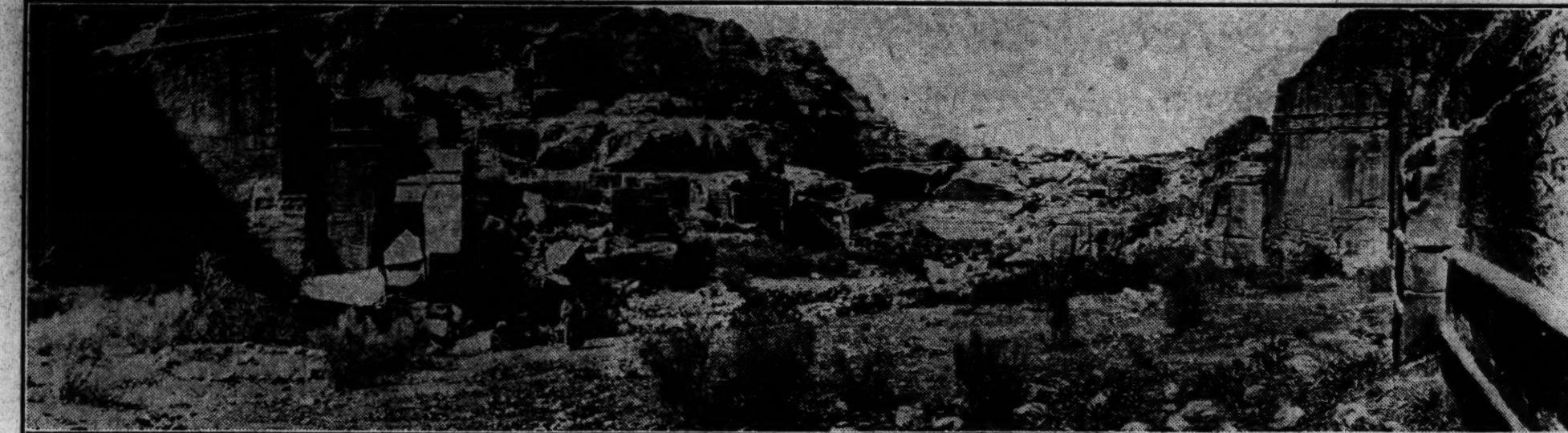
"The European deadlock was broken by the Washington Conference. President Harding has not overstated the case. I was abroad last summer and visited London, Brussels, Berlin, Geneva and Paris. In August the plan to hold the Washington Conference impressed Europeans as being hardly worth while. In September their thought had changed and they were eagerly preparing to attend. Every nation wished to send its best men, and only the Irish situation prevented the attendance of Mr. Lloyd George, so eager was England to participate."

The Washington Conference has met and done its work. It is now the plain duty of the American people to see to it that our national position is kept strong by insisting that the Senate promptly ratify the action of our accredited representatives at the Conference. To this end citizens of Massachusetts should write to Senators Lodge and Walsh and to Vice-President Coolidge, sending their letters to the United States Senate in Washington, telling these three Massachusetts representatives frankly that they desire the treaties ratified without change and without unnecessary debate. The public opinion of Massachusetts should be brought to bear in support of the American delegates to the Conference."

### FIVE-CENT FARE TEST CONTINUED

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 21 (Special Correspondence)—In their efforts to arrive at an equitable solution of the trolley-fare question in Connecticut, the public utility commissioners have decided to continue the 5-cent fare experiment in Norwalk and Bridgeport through the present month. The dissatisfaction through the State with a 10-cent fare and the removal of the convenient jitney resulted in the Public Utilities Commission's decision to put a 5-cent fare in operation in one heavily-trafficked line in Norwalk and at the solicitation of the municipal government of Bridgeport added another 5-cent experiment in Bridgeport. In the latter city there were to be allowed no transfers.

Richard T. Higgins, chairman of the commission, says that although the time set for the experiment expired in Norwalk on Feb. 6 and in Bridgeport on Feb. 20, the commissioners would extend the time, as it had reserved the right to do, until March 1, on which day they will issue a decision as to the findings of the experiment and also declare their ruling in the matter of fares for the State.



Reproduced by Permission  
Petra (formerly Petraea), showing ruins of rock-hewn city of ancient Arabia, now made accessible by New Hejaz Railway

## PETRA, ANCIENT ARABIAN RUIN, REACHED BY HEJAZ RAILWAY

Abandoned But Picturesque Ruin of Ancient Metropolis Rediscovered By Western World in Last Century  
Now Accessible Over New Hejaz Railway

PETRA, Palestine, Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The completion of the Hejaz railway has brought with it the reach of the ordinary traveler, who is enterprise enough to endure an uncomfortable train journey and a day's ride across the desert, the picturesque ruins of an ancient, romantic, and nearly forgotten city of old Arabia, the rock-hewn city of Petra or Petrae.

At an unknown date in the dim ages an Arabian tribe—the Nabataeans—migrated northwards from the inner deserts and settled in the mountains of Edom. In that comparatively fertile land the newcomers fared well. They grew powerful as agriculturists and merchants, for they found that they were in possession of a region which was abutted on the highroads connecting the great and populous centers of the ancient East—Egypt, Mesopotamia, Arabia and Asia Minor.

Petra was only rediscovered by the Western world a hundred years ago.

For long it was difficult of access owing to the hostility of local Bedouins.

### Political Small Talk

By RUSH JONES

SENATOR LEWIS PARKHURST of Winchester is serving his second year of his first term from the Sixth Middlesex Senatorial district. The Senator, who last year, and this too for that matter, is a member of several of the important legislative committees, spent his first year on Beacon Hill studying the situation generally and the work which came before him particularly. ♦ ♦ ♦

Intersection of Caravan Routes

Petra rose rapidly to fame. Its growth must have been very much like that of modern Port Said. The great inter-continental trade route was in need of a depot—an emporium. Petra supplied the need. It soon became the commercial metropolis of this corner of Asia. On to it converged the caravan routes from Egypt, Mesopotamia, Syria, Arabia, Asia Minor and Persia. Its rock-hewn storehouses were crammed with merchandise from all points of the compass. For a brief period Petra prospered and enjoyed a career which was as brilliant as it was short lived. It was reputed to have had a population of from 20,000 to 30,000 persons, composed, not of poor husbandmen and shepherds, but of wealthy merchants, who filled the capital with luxury and art.

On descending the escarpment signs of man's handiwork soon show themselves. A cliff has been hewn into a caravan-serial—an inn, for the use, no doubt, of belated travelers, for it is situated outside the rock-rampsarts of the city. Guest chambers, stables and mangers are all there, cut out of the heart of the cliff. Beyond this a precipitous sandstone ridge bars approach. Means of access through this barrier is given by a narrow cleft, called the "Silk." No more romantic or original entrance to a city and its wonders could be conceived. The "Silk" is so narrow in places that one can touch both walls with outstretched arms; it is so deep that the sky above looks like a ribbon of blue, while in many places the overhanging walls completely shut out all view of the heavens. The color of the rock is wine-red and rose, with scenes of yellow and purple! In old days it was a paved highway, with aqueducts of running water on either side.

A Splendor of Color and Light

After wandering through semi-darkness for a mile, splendor of color and a blaze of light greet the eye. The Nabataeans must have had a love of color and effect, for they displayed much ingenuity in the choice of position for their monuments. Passing on into the city, the traveler wends his way through dim gorge and sunlit valley which are all alike hewn and carved into dwelling houses, banqueting halls, temples, theaters, aqueducts, and even reservoirs. A deep ravine was the main thoroughfare of the metropolis. Its rough cliffs have been dressed into smooth faces, relieved by bold bastions and pylons decorated simply but effectively with a plain string pattern. Color runs riot over the rock walls, bands and bands of ochreous yellow and purple form intricate but beautiful designs upon a groundwork of delicate rose, bronze and chocolate.

Where the ravine opens out into a fine cirque of rock, the amphitheater had been carved. There are 30 tiers of seats, and the encircling cliffs form a natural sounding board.

In Boston it's held as a proposition that if William H. McMasters, head of the Mayor's new commercial and industrial bureau, can give the city of Boston as much and as alluring publicity as he managed to get for Mayor Curley during the recent mayoral campaign, Boston will be on the map of the United States very much indeed.

s.t.

## HEAVIER PENALTIES IN BANK LAW URGED

Legislative Committee Holds  
Hearing on Report of Spe-  
cial Commission

Establishment of heavier penalties for violation of the state banking laws by officials or employees of a savings bank or trust company was strongly urged by prominent Boston bankers at a hearing before the legislative committee on banks and banking on Tuesday. One committee member characterized it as an attempt "to put teeth in the banking laws of the Commonwealth," in order adequately to protect depositors from losses due to criminal acts by those to whom they have intrusted their funds.

The report of the special commission on revision of the banking laws was the principal subject before the committee, specifically those portions relating to fixing penalties. Explaining the report at some length, Senator Wellington Wells, chairman of the special commission, remarked:

"If any argument were required to show the need of greater stiffness in the laws or of adequate means for enforcing them, it exists in the news of yesterday," referring to the Suffolk grand jury report of a "no bill" in the Hanover Trust Company case.

### Penalty Clause Drawn

State law prescribes certain duties for various officers in banks, but penalties for non-performance either are not provided or are not adequate, it was asserted. Certain things shall or shall not be done by a bank, but the actual personal responsibility is not sufficiently described, it was held.

In some cases a money fine is provided, which in itself is not sufficient. Therefore the commission concluded that the banking laws needed stiffening and had drawn a general penalty clause, covering overt acts in general and also amending the statutes in regard to the acts as prescribed.

The main effort, as was explained, was to make some persons or person responsible in the various contingencies where now there can be quibbling as to liability, and to fix specific penalties for misdemeanors which would in the belief of the majority of the committee go a long way toward making the laws effective.

"We believe," the report said, "that the men engaged in the banking business should be held up to their responsibilities."

The report as presented prescribes in detail the responsibility of officials, directors, employees, and in the event of various acts or omissions to act, tells what the penalty shall be. For example, for false certification of a check, when it is known that deposits do not warrant it, the commission adds a \$10,000 fine, or 10 years imprisonment. It also seeks to make the fraudulent use of converting to wrong channels of any valuable asset of the bank or any customer punishable by imprisonment for not more than 15 years or a fine of not more than \$2,000, or fine and imprisonment.

### Reasons for Fine Provision

The People's Protective League, an organization of persons interested in the closed trust companies, was put on record in favor of the measure as a whole. The league, however, asked that the penalty be confined to imprisonment entirely, as a fine, it argued, would naturally fall on the bank, and would be no punishment to the individual at fault.

Representative William H. Hannigan, a member of the special commission who had filed a minority report, appeared to explain that his position was practically in accord with that of the representative of the closed trust company depositors.

Senator Wells here explained that in formulating the penalties the commission had considered this very point and after consultation with various law authorities, had reached the conclusion that too severe a penalty would sometimes prevent a jury from bringing in a conviction. The chances of getting any conviction at all, he said, might depend on the possibility of the lesser punishment.

s.t.

## AUSTRIAN STATE RAILWAYS IN NEED OF RADICAL REFORMS

Lines in Deplorable Condition and Lack of Finances  
Accentuates Difficulties—Free Passes, It Is  
Said, Should Be Abolished

VIENNA, January 24 (Special Correspondence)—Hardly any public utility in Austria shows more signs of the war than the state railways. The roadway is in bad condition, the station buildings are in sad need of repair, whilst the condition of the rolling stock and general equipment could hardly be worse than it is. The passenger cars are in a disgraceful state, the upholsterings are ragged and dirty, and in many cases have been taken away so that even first-class passengers must put up with rough canvas-covered seats. The locomotives need overhauling very badly, and as in addition to this the coal is of the most inferior quality it is not surprising that the trains are invariably late.

The financial condition of the railways is correspondingly deplorable. The returns for last year have not yet been published but it is certain that the deficit in operations will run into many millions of crowns. So far as the financial aspect of the case is concerned however, the Austrian railways are not much worse off than those in other countries.

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s.t.

## FORBES & WALLACE

Springfield, Mass.

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#### It's Checks

That one chooses for the early Spring Suit. And checks in their stunning color combinations and new dentyne finished are undeniably smart.

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Comes a handsome indistinct checked velour finished crash.

At \$4.50

Half-inch checks on a handsome suiting with dentyne finish. 54 inches.

The same colors in each quality—browns with tan, blue with tan and black with white.

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# New Radium Field Discovered on British Columbia Islands After Nine Years' Search

**R**ADIUM, earth's most valuable mineral, has been discovered in British Columbia by H. E. Neave. The story of this man's nine-year long search for a new radium-bearing field, a search which carried him from the heart of Africa to central Alaska, is a modern Odyssey of adventure, countless disappointments, and final success, when at last, a few months ago on the southeast end of Valdes' Island, at Open Bay, the prospector discovered radio-active rocks extending over a considerable area, his second and most important find in British Columbia in the last 18 months.

## Rush to Stake

Though the discovery on Valdes Island was made last summer, it was not until November the story leaked out, when a rush occurred, and all the country adjoining Open Bay was walked by men from Heriot Bay and Chathamian Cove, the two nearest places of steamer call and settlement, three and 10 miles distant respectively.

At his home in Esquimalt, Mr. Neave freely told of his nine years' searching. The man is quite as interesting as his discovery. A little more than a decade ago, Mr. Neave, then a mining engineer of wide experience, determined to make it his life work to discover fresh radium-bearing fields. But his means were limited. Still this did not deter him. For nine years now, aided by sums earned at his profession, and from several gold workings discovered while prospecting for radium, he has maintained himself and family while prosecuting his search.

"Little or no help," Mr. Neave says, can be expected from the public in regard to such work, because they want to see a reasonable and immediate prospect of some return for the money they invest. The Canadian Government have offered a reward of \$5,000 to the first discoverer of "commercially payable" radium. But how many people are able, even if willing, to risk and then prove payable a deposit of radium-bearing ore? The cost is several times the promised reward—a reward which is only equal to the weekly salary of many a film star."

## Story of the Discovery

Turning to the story of the find, Mr. Neave said: "It is not difficult to identify a solid vein of pitch-blende, but radium may be in other ores of uranium not so easy to detect. After searching for nine years the net result of my work are two well-defined areas of considerable size, showing radioactivity in the rocks. Radio-activity is due to the presence of uranium, thorium, or actinium, or the resultant product of one of these elements by disintegration. Radium is obtained from uranium, the latter metal combined with other elements having been found in 14 of minerals, the most important known at present being, pitch-blende, carnotite, and autunite. Radium possesses intense activity and continually emitting three rays, known as the Alpha, Beta, and Gamma. Alpha (radio) can be detected by means of an instrument called a scintillometer, and it was by means of this instrument that I detected the radio-activity of certain rocks on Valdes and Vancouver Islands."

The changes that are taking place in these radio-active substances are essentially disintegration of the atoms



UPPER LEFT—Coast line of British Columbia near which the fields were discovered.

LOWER LEFT—Strange trees of this region whose branches grow thicker towards the end and give off clusters of smaller branches much like roots.

RIGHT—H. E. Neave of Esquimalt, B. C.

of which these substances are formed. What is true of the atom is also true of the mass—hence the extraordinary corrosion of the rocks near Open Bay. At Open Bay this corrosion is greatly accentuated by the presence of limestone. The corrosion inland north of Open Bay has been so active that in some parts the long low hills are completely honeycombed.

"After obtaining results by means of the scintillometer, another test was employed, namely by utilizing the rays given off by the rocks to obtain radiographs of coins, keys, etc., through opaque substances, such as light-proof paper, on a sensitized photographic plate. Having demonstrated fully that the rocks were radio-active, samples were sent to London and submitted to Sir Ernest Rutherford, the greatest living authority on radio-activity. His report confirmed my deductions. It remains now for money to be raised for development work to locate sufficiently high grade ore to pay to work the fields."

At present no estimate of the pos-

sible radium yield of the newly discovered British Columbia fields can be made. Four grams of radium represent the output of the Czechoslovakian Government mine for a year, and no less than 300 tons of uranium are required to produce one gram of radium. Under these circumstances a great deal of British Columbia rock will have to be handled to ascertain the exact value of the field. However, when it is remembered that two grams of radium are worth about \$350,000, the developing of the new field has immense possibilities.

Particularly is this true because radium fields are so few and limited in output. At present in the entire world the following places are yielding radium: Cornwall, England; uranium ore has been worked for some time; Joachimsthal, Bohemia, one of the most important districts yielding uranium ores; Gilpin County, Colorado, ores from this district are not plentiful, but unusually radio-active. Although low-grade, this is now the principal source of radium in the United States.

Mr. Neave's Odyssey

Mr. Neave's odyssey led him to traverse on the North American continent not only hundreds of miles of the coast of the mainland and adjoining islands, but the regions adjoining Rossland, Kaslo, Goat River, Cranbrook and Fort Steele in the interior. He covered much of the mountainous regions of Montana, Idaho and Washington State on foot. These labors occupied nearly four years. Going north he spent two years in Alaska and the Yukon.

William McFee, the blue-eyed engineer of fiction who rolls into New York at regular intervals, writes to the *Fruit-Despatch*, a periodical published by the United Fruit Company for which McFee engineers, that he has recently visited a community in which money is so valueless that it will not buy a fig or a piece of cheese.

At Megalovabdi, a little Greek city built on a mountain side so steep that each citizen plants his garden on his neighbor's roof, trade is conducted by barter. In the market place cheese, figs, raisins, hens, geese and goats are transmuted into one another without the aid of coin or script.

Mr. McFee wished to buy a basket of figs and, having no goats, sheep or hens to offer in exchange, drew from his pocket a 5-rupee gold piece. He instantly found himself an object of suspicion. The owner of the figs expressed in vigorous pantomime her fixed refusal, nor would any of the neighbors consider the money. The interpreter who came to McFee's assistance looked grave and said the only thing to do was to take the figs without giving anything save a promise.

♦ ♦ ♦

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Money, the interpreter explained, would be of no use but it would be a fair exchange if McFee were to promise to bring a small piece of soap the next time he came.

♦ ♦ ♦

"But suppose I don't come again?" persisted the literary engineer.

In that case, it seemed, it would do to send the treasure by another hand. Or, if more convenient, the fig seller, Marania's brother, Prism, would be going down to Livedia in two days and would bring the things back with him. Perhaps the bit of soap could be made a little larger.

It was, comments Mr. McFee, in telling his story, "Fram got a piece for himself, a box for Marania, and a clock-work mouse that would not go."

afloat, then a row through tossing waves a mile or more to the steamer. Transferring the mails and taking on stores was a difficult operation in the heavy swell. One minute the ship's guard rail would be up in the air beyond our reach, then down it would come and go under water. Transferring had to be done quickly when the steamer was about half way, or on an even keel. Then came the long row back through tier after tier of reefs and breakers, in the winter morning the phosphorescence of the foam the only light to guide us.

The beach near where the prospector lived was a beach comber's paradise, without any beach combers. Wreckage gathered by the great Japan Current and local ones, or from ships which had broken up on the beach, lined the shore for several miles. The variety of things washed up was remarkable. Broken boats, thousands of feet of good lumber, redwood ties from California, gasoline drums, empty and full, oars, spars, anchors (Mr. Neave found two each weighing nearly a ton), chain cable, yards of cast iron, brass lined pumps, railway bridges and rails, barrels of pork, cases of tinned salmon and countless strange nuts and roots brought from the tropics by the Japan Current.

A most peculiar thing in connection with the region was the unusual vegetation. The hemlock trees in particular had most unsightly branches being tapered the wrong way, that is the branches gradually increased in size as they left the trunk, and ended in enormous masses of rocklike branches. This was not here and there but whole forests of them. Other trees and shrubs occasionally exhibited the same peculiarity, notably the huckleberry. Two or three new plants were discovered.

The wild-pea vine grows to such a size that the peas were used as food, being quite as large as ordinary garden ones. Mink, marten, sugar, elk, bear and smaller deer inhabited the region.

♦ ♦ ♦

What shall I promise?" asked McFee, in a tone of wonderment.

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Pearl White, the best-known serial star in the world, will return to serials after several years in other fields. She will start her first new serial in July. Miss White has just sailed for Paris to appear on the stage there in a spring revue. In serials she is as well known in Madras, Madrid and Montevideo as she is in New York or Boston.

♦ ♦ ♦

Girls in the designing classes of

public and private schools, high

schools, and colleges have been in

vited to contribute designs of the

frocks which they think should be

worn by young girls. The designs

submitted from the various classes

will be passed upon by a jury com-

posed of members from the joint com-

mittee, artists and dressmakers, and

the successful designs will be executed

by well-known dressmakers of New

York, Chicago and Cleveland. These

models will be presented as prizes to

the sketchers of the designs.

The need of a better type of dress

for young girls will be emphasized in

a series of conferences, lectures and

informal discussions during the exhi-

bition. Designs will be shown and

there will also be on view materials

suitable for spring and summer wear.

Make it fashionable to be sensible

is the slogan which the campaign will

undertake to carry over. Shops will

be asked to help by having suitable

window displays during the month and

the churches will be asked to notice

the effort at the services on March 26.

still in swaddling clothes, Revere was shown galloping his horse down a Massachusetts road which had a line of telegraph poles beside it.

"Julius Caesar," which was first brought to this country about eight years ago, has been revived. The great Italian tragedian, Anthony Newell, has the leading rôle. The picture has been cut to a little more than five reels, and remains one of the fine pictures of the screen, despite the advances in the cinema art since it was made.

Those who have read "Tillie, a Menonite Maid" or seen it as a play will be interested to learn that it has been made into a motion picture with Mary Miles Minter as the little drudge. Will H. Hayes, retiring Postmaster General, will become associated with the motion picture industry March 6.

A censorship bill has passed the Senate of the Mississippi State Legislature. It provides for a board of three members: a woman, a public school teacher, and a minister of the gospel. A motion picture is that an appointment is not to be made by the Governor. The woman will be recommended by the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the teacher by the state superintendent of public instruction, and the minister by the chief justice of the State Supreme Court.

Charlie Chaplin is said to have gone back to low comedy in the picture he is now filming. Edna Purviance, who has been his leading woman, is appearing with him for what may be the last time, as Chaplin plans to star her.

A censorship bill has been tabled indefinitely by a Senate committee in the Virginia State Legislature. Thomas Dixon, the author, was one of the speakers against the measure.

Booth Tarkington's "Penrod" has been made into a motion picture with Wesley Barry as the hero. The hand of the director is seen as he takes Barry through the antics which some grown-ups seem to think represent the refreshing spontaneity of childhood. Despite such drawbacks, the photoplay provides wholesome fun and a good cast, not forgetting our old friends, Herman and Verman.

"When Knighthood Was in Flower" will reach the screen with Marion Davies in the part of the madcap princess made famous on the stage by Julia Marlowe. Lyn Harding is coming from England to play Henry VIII.

Norma Talmadge has the leading rôle in "Smilin' Through," made from the play which Jane Cowl popularized. Evelyn Laye, an English musical comedy star, has been signed to appear in American motion pictures.

Comedies that are funny are so rare that Harold Lloyd's "A Sailor-Made Man" is worthy of remark. Irene Castle has not only returned to the professional dancing floor, but to the screen as well. Her latest picture is called "French Hesit." An Italian film entitled "After Six Days" is ready for American release. It is a Biblical picture, carrying the Old Testament story of the city should be guaranteed against all audacious enterprises.

Nothing should be entered into without careful preliminary study and above all there should be competitive plans submitted. In the end it would appear that the whole proposal may be allowed to lapse and the Palais des Expositions not be realized.

has just approved the scenario made from his novel, "The Christian." "Rachel Crothers" successful play, "Nice People," will be pictured with Wallace Reid, Bebe Daniels, Wanda Hawley and Conrad Nagel in the cast. "The Last Days of Pompeii" will soon be done in pictures.

## MUSIC

### Letz Quartet in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19 (Special Correspondence)—The Letz Quartet played this afternoon for 1000 members of the Chamber Music Association. Their program comprised the B flat quartet of Brahms, the largo and presto from a Haydn quartet in D, and Ravel's quartet in F major. The music that made the strongest appeal to the reverently attentive gathering was the Haydn largo, and the feature of the instrumental execution was the individuality of Edward Kreiner gave to the viola, without a too salient emphasis, in this largo and in the last two movements of the Brahms work. Hans Letz, though stronger intellectually than emotionally, is an excellent leader, more warmly sympathetic than he used to be, and his fingering and bowing in the Haydn presto, which was taken at whirlwind speed, were consummate manifestations of trained technique.

After the serene and lofty dignity of Brahms and Haydn, Ravel, ingenious and individual as he is, seems a falling-off to preciosity, and his idiom is a lugubrious and rather gloomy uniformity in contrast with their rich and various invention. The mannerism tires when prolonged through four movements, and the audience grew restive. Your correspondent writes as one who, having played the work, knows it from within, so that it is by no means a lack of sympathy that inspires these observations. Brahms and Haydn cannot help it if they seem far superior to an associate they did not choose.

F. L. W.

### Sequence of Print Exhibits at New York Public Library

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (Special)—The first of a series of exhibits illustrating the development of the graphic arts in this country has been opened by the Prints Division of the Public Library.

There are other prints, known for their subjects or engravers, Peter Pelham's mezzotint of Cotton Mather, the early etching by Dunlap of Winfield the actor, Savage's large plate of the Washington family, an experiment in aquatint by Otis, and a rare copper-engraved portrait of Jonathan Mayhew by Paul Revere. The exhibition will remain open during February.

In March the second in the series of displays will be opened, a collection of old city views. The Modern Etcher and the City will be on view in April and in May there will be shown a display of American scenery in prints.

The city views will include a number of aquatints of New York, Baltimore, Toledo, New Orleans and Boston in the early nineteenth century. The displays will include prints of interest to collectors of Americana as well as to the man who is interested in his home town or in the general subject of urban development.

At the present time there is another exhibit of interest at the Library, a collection of etchings and drawings by A. H. Haig. He is represented by a wide variety of subjects in the recent display, picturesque bits along the Rhine, "Washerwoman at Chartres," the "Floating Market at Stockholm," "Trafalgar Square" and other scenes depicted here and there throughout the world.

### Paris Saved Many Million

Strenuous opposition is developing in Paris against the proposal to erect a grandiose Palais des Expositions. This immense building in which a permanent exhibition of French products was to be held was practically decided upon when suddenly objections were raised. It was the state which imposed the project upon the municipality. The scheme drawn up and the plans submitted without competition were estimated to involve a cost of 400,000,000 francs. In view of criticisms the estimates were reduced to 345,000,000 and then again to 230,000,000. Still the opposition raged and the sum was brought down to 210,000,000. Finally not more than 100,000,000 are likely to be spent, and even in this restricted form it is felt that the Palais des Expositions is not needed. The original

## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Choosing Wall Papers

A few days ago, I went to a wallpaper establishment, to choose papers for a suburban cottage. In the case of three rooms, I wanted a patterned paper, for the few pictures I planned to hang in the house I wished to concentrate in the dining and living-rooms.

As I searched through the pattern books, I became increasingly confused. I did not know which papers would suit my rooms. In fact, none of them impressed me as having a particular relation to types of architecture or to outlook. Finally, I decided that, before choosing my wall coverings, I must learn more about papers as a feature of interior decoration.

That evening I saw the announcement of an exhibition of wall papers being held at the Art Center. To the Art Center I hastened the following morning and studied the fascinating designs, which came out of France and England in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and also some delightful productions from our own factories of today. Papers began to mean something to me. They were more than a cheap and necessary background for furnishings. Aesthetically they had the importance of paintings, tapestries, or brocades. Historically, they told a fascinating story of social changes.

Once upon a time, the poor lived in hovels and the rich in palaces. These employed artists of genius to decorate their walls with religious, mythological and romantic subjects. After the French Revolution, however, and the Napoleonic wars, Europe became impoverished and could no longer commission great mural painters.

## At The Hand-Painted Papers

For a century engraving, etching and color-printing had been much the vogue in France and had been pursued both by artisans and by the nobility. The hand-painted wall papers of China were well known in Europe and, somehow, out of these suggestions was born the idea of printing papers in color.

The men who went into the work were artists and have left behind them imperishable names—Pillement, Ronzin, Salambier, David, Piercer, Fontaine and "Le Grand" Muller. On the walls of the Art Center hung fine examples of their work.

In the nineteenth century was invented the roller printer, which operated by machinery. At once it supplanted the hand-carved blocks or slabs of wood from which the early papers were printed. Design began to deteriorate at that moment, although Walter Crane and William Morris—who were always busy making the common life beautiful—sought to revive the old spirit and gave us some wonderful patterns, as fine as anything in the past. In France, Chavannes and Aubertin worked with the same zeal.

English mills, which began making papers from eighty to a hundred and twenty-five years ago, are still holding their own and placing on the market many of the splendid designs of the early periods. Such papers may be bought in this country, but they are not in the books which one finds at the usual dealers.

## Wallpapers in America

In America, progress has been technical rather than aesthetic. Technically, our factories are working wonders. Some of them turn out daily from seventy-five thousand to one hundred thousand yards of paper, almost perfectly simulating slowly woven velvets and damasks. Imitation, however, of costly fabrics by cheaper ones is a path of extreme danger to good art.

Our efforts are applied to cost reduction rather than to purity of design. Of course, reasonable prices are of utmost importance, for our ideal today is pleasant furnishings in every home rather than superb fabrics in a few and baronness elsewhere. Nevertheless, it is a pity that we do not pay our designers enough to justify them in seeking a good art training before entering the trade. Our best hope seems to lie in the chance that our genius for organizing our plants and for providing desirable living conditions for workers will finally attract thoroughly trained workers and that they, possessed of a sound knowledge of design, will leave the artistic lump in the United States.

What had I gained practically from this exhibition of masterpieces? Did I know any better than before how to paper my little house in the suburb? Pillement, David, "Le Grand" Muller, Crane and Morris were not for me. I must go back and choose my wall paper in the sample books of moderately priced dealers.

## Patterns Expressive of Room

Yes, it had helped. Whereas formerly I had merely looked for "pretty papers," I knew now that I wanted patterns and colors expressive of the purposes of my rooms and in harmony with their exposures and their furnishings. Moreover, I knew, although still somewhat vaguely, the characteristic of good design.

These are, in brief, the deliberate arrangement of line, of space, of light and shadow to produce effects agreeable under the conditions in which they are seen. Design has not as an aim the depiction of objects or the representation of scenes. Its purpose is distinctly that of arranging pleasantly the elements of decoration.

I analyzed my rooms. What kind of life did each wish to express? First, my own study demanded attention. About what did I want my wall paper to talk? Should it carry my thoughts to the windows and lead them out of doors, or should it shut me in with books?

I decided that, if I furnished the room in wicker and flowered cretonnes, the pull would be toward out of doors and that the paper should have the spirit of wood, stream and bushes. By this I do not mean that it should picture them, but that its freedom of line should suggest their motion; its breadth of spaces, the vastness of nature; its color, the vividness of far-flung skies.

On the contrary, I chose for my workroom the glow of mahogany and draperies which pulled me in among my possessions, my paper should be more sophisticated, more formal. It

must talk of art, rather than of nature. Its traceries should be more restricted, its spaces more compact and its color rich rather than vivid. Not the sweep of the wind, but stately forms of architecture could be suggested in the design. Let me reiterate, however, that I do not mean there should be pictures of temples and domes, but only that design should derive from such sources.

The nursery gave me a charming

intellectual content. Worse than this, however, is the fact that, despite her idealism, despite her absorption in child study and her passionate devotion to her own family, she is growing restless and bored, rubbed thin in one spot by concentration on one type of problem and by almost exclusive association with immature minds. She has come to a pass when she must receive strong meat or perish.

The solution will be either a salaried helper, or frequent reliance upon the kindness of neighbors, to emancipate her from the nursery. For some

had also assistants who made my home-coming a time of merriment. The spirits of Oliver Herford and Booth Tarkington have sparkled in our merry home, subdued only by the fact that the romantic adventures of our children were many less as soon as an intelligent and humorous governess had them in keeping. All the Penruds and Edgars of the world have had dull parents.

Many of the naughtinesses of children originate from characteristics of which one may be proud, acquisitiveness, romantic imagination, excess

the skin and seeds) or some pure tomato extract; stir well until thoroughly cooked. Pour the sauce over the potatoes, leave for a few minutes on the fire, and serve very hot. This dish is best prepared in a fireproof dish or bowl in which it can be served.

Stuffed Onions—Take some large onions, scald them in boiling water, throw them into cold water and then drain them. Partly hollow out each with a knife and fill up this space with a stuffing, made of cooked vermicelli mixed with butter, bread crumbs, yolk

## Why Not Buy at Auction?

Auctions are curiously reminiscent affairs. Periods long vanished suddenly assume habiliments again, make their bows and dance their minuets. Enthusiasms and hobbies long-forgotten step from their shadowy retreats, fluttering with life. One imagines eyes sparkling once more, as the shadows of old dear things brush past them; scattered households rejoicing for an hour at the summons of the hammer.

Kindly ghosts they are, and well-wishers of the new generation, for they pass on to us their treasures, wrapped in the sweet lavender and thyme of romance, at prices often lower than those asked for the impersonal products of automatic machines, sold nakedly-new behind counters.

At a recent auction the writer saw yards and yards of real Spanish laces, Venetian needlepoint, Brussels needlepoint, pillow lace and applique, point de Paris and point d'Angleterre, Valenciennes, Honiton, Cluny, Mechlin and Chantilly laces, selling for less than the usual prices for machine-made imitations.

## Some Art Objects Sold

To be more explicit, among the sales was a collar and yoke of Venetian needlepoint, which went for \$8; 3 lace handkerchiefs at \$6 for the lot; a barbe of Brussels pillow lace of an unusual dolphin pattern, 1 yard, and 13 inches long and 6½ inches wide, for \$6; a black Spanish lace scarf 2 yards long and 13 inches wide for \$4, a parasol cover of Spanish lace 36 inches in diameter for \$4, 4 lengths of 3 yards each of Brussels pillow lace, each strip 3½ inches wide, for \$10. And so the sale progressed, laces of all intrinsic and permanent value, all in good condition, passing under the hammer for almost nothing. Finally, a dress of blue point applique lace, with a skirt 39 inches long and a train extending to 55 inches, and with a fullness of 4 yards, was knocked down at \$65.

Enamored and jeweled art objects, such as bonbonnières, watches, vinaigrettes, figurines, patch boxes, went for a song; even such ornaments as are now in vogue, like jeweled and enamelled girdles and belts, necklaces, brooches, gold-mesh bags, passed to new owners for sums scarcely credible, averaging perhaps a fourth of their intrinsic worth. A hand-carved tortoise-shell parasol handle and final sold for \$4. (Think what a parasol could have been made from these and the cover of Spanish lace, all for \$8.) A pear-shaped watch in red enamel, designed by the eminent Anton Werner, together with a fine gold chain for

knobs of flowers. Some of the vases, produced in this kind of ware, are being used as table lamps by the simple method of concealing a bulb in the vase.

Another variety of colored glass is seen in painted finger bowls, and again, glass appears on the table in purely decorative form in the shape of colored fruits. Plums, apples, pears and oranges of glass are placed in a bowl and lighted from within by a concealed electric bulb, the effect being the production of a rich glow of color.

The care of glass is a simple matter, although its niceties should not be overlooked by the woman fond of her home. Glass should be washed in warm, soapy water, rinsed in clear water and carefully wiped. Avoid adding anything to the water to enhance brilliance. Simple polishing, with clean, soft cloths, is the only right method. Old glass with gilt decorations should only be washed in tepid water and care should be taken to absorb the moisture more by the pressure of cloths than by rubbing or polishing. When not in use, glass is best kept by standing in a cupboard with shelves, if this is at all available.



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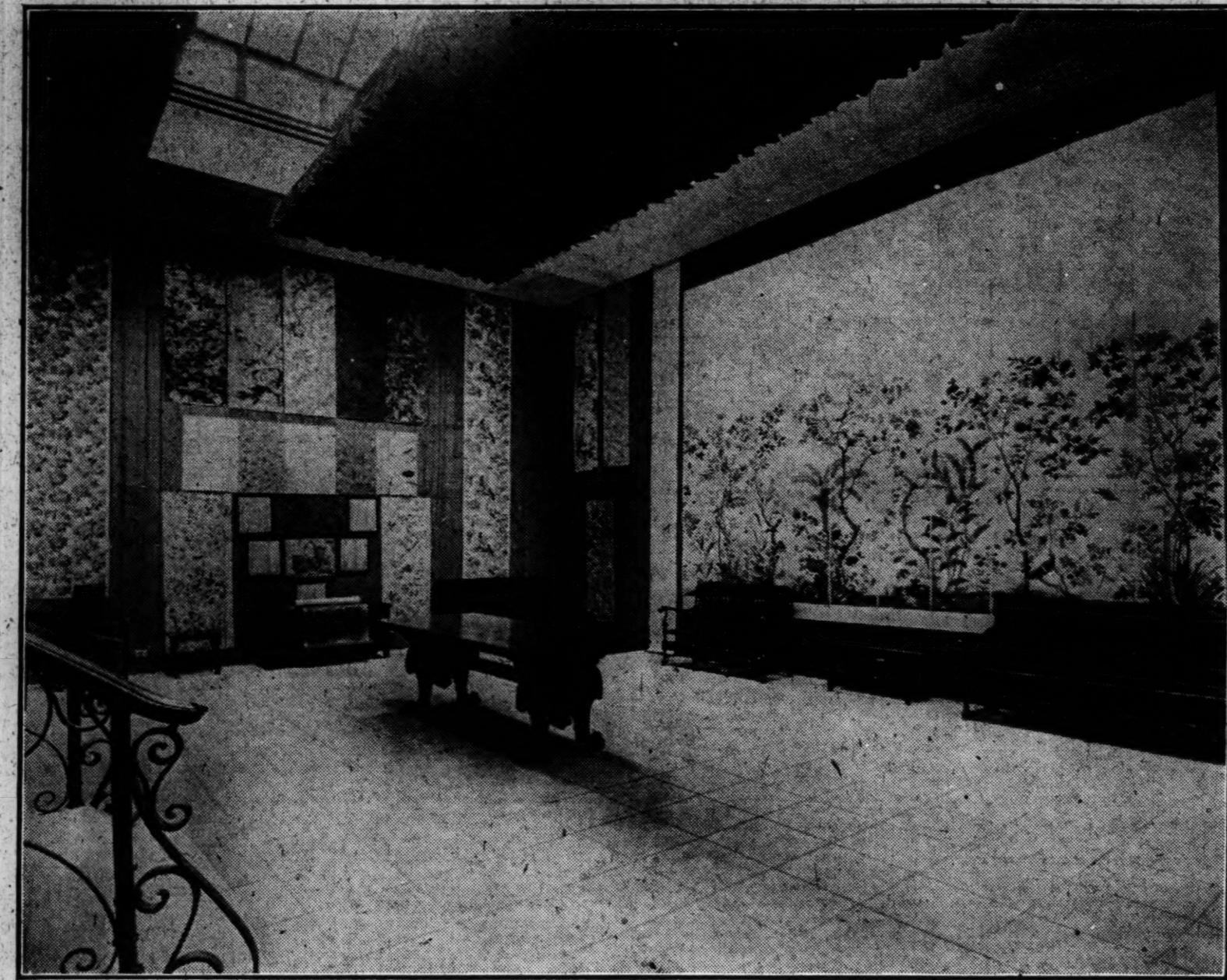
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An exhibition of English and French wall papers, held at The Art Center, New York

Photograph by H. Shobbrook Collins, New York

opportunity for the pictorial paper. Despite the fact that these designs do, indeed, present pictures and scenes, the good ones among them are faithful to the laws of arrangement which govern design. The old Chinese motifs of figures moving about in landscapes and upstair on staircases are so fantastic and imaginative as to escape the condemnation of being purely pictorial. For children's room they are ideal, for they seem to let one through into another world. For this reason, they have far more fascination than the obvious borders from Mother Goose or Dutch landscape. These latter lack the mystery so dear to childhood.

## Selecting a Bed-Room Paper

Before selecting the paper for my bedroom, I perceived the necessity of deciding whether it should be the large room on the north wing or the cozy cubbyhole with the southwest sun. A paper which would be beautiful under the golden touch of the sun would remain totally uninteresting in the cold, grey reaches of a northern chamber. A second question. Did I want the room to be loveliest during the day, or while I was dressing for winter dinners, or reading myself to sleep, in bed? Color undergoes great change between daylight and the hours of electricity. My color must suit either sun or bulb; it could not suit both equally.

Then there was the question of what colors are becoming to me; and what colors make the children look prettier. It would be a mistake to paper my study or my room in a shade which I should condemn as impossible unbecoming in a dress, or if any one is unbecoming to the clear skins of childhood—choose for the nursery walls a color which palid or sallow the young faces which would be the room's chiefest charm and beauty.

This, then, briefly, is the art of selecting wall papers. Analyze your rooms. Consider their use, their style of furnishing, their sources of light, their outlook or their inlook, and their occupants. Make your papers express all these things.

## About Governesses

The question, "Shall I or shall I not have a salaried assistant to help me with my child?" is one which almost every mother puts to her conscience, at some period in the bringing up of her family. The exception are the fashionable woman, for whom the matter is not debatable, necessarily settling it in the affirmative, and the woman of moderate income, for whom necessity also settles the question, but with a denial.

The stronger a mother's conscience is, the intenser her affection, the more she rebels against the delegation of any part of her authority to an outsider. She has been convinced all her life, perhaps, that mothers who employ nurses are not quite what they

should be.

The Need of Help With the Children

Little by little, however, she discovers that, because of too constant companionship, she and her child frequently are irritating each other. Moreover, not every maternal service vibrates with spiritual significance and many of them are without in-

tegrity. The trouble with humorless governesses is that they never seek origins or consider motives. The child who puts them to inconvenience is a naughty child, whether the offense indicates merely the undirected, wildcat journey of a valuable talent, or is the narrow, impudent, stupid perversity of a lumpish and static nature. Consequently she has no power as a trainer.

The humorless governess, on the other hand, perceives the power for good stored up in the characteristics which have jumped the track and wrought havoc. She uses them to make work interesting and play vital. She it who, without direct effort to suppress, succeeds in suppressing those riotous acts which make home-life, and the opinions of neighbors alike, intolerable to respectable parents.

The more vociferously the child rebels against the new caretaker, the stronger is the indication that he needs to be shaken out of his selfish dependence on his mother. She will never call it selfish, she will call it loving. And so it is. Much love is selfish and is never demanded as that. Nevertheless, it makes demands which eat out the heart and the life of the friend loved. It is not fair to your child to have him sit upon the paths of such a love. Demand from him the love of self-sacrifice; the love which will smile when you go out for a good time and teach him to make the best of a substitute for a little while.

Of course, the substitute should always be not the established occupant of the mother's position, but some one who steps in temporarily.

## The Choice of a Governess

The choice of a governess is a task to tax all a mother's intelligence. After a woman has been found whose character and education are satisfactory, remains to be determined the exceedingly important question of temperament.

If supreme importance is a proneness to amiable amusement. An unsmiling disposition is more fatal in the nursery than poisonous bacteria. It breeds naughtiness. It elevates the fevers of rebellion. It promises the pestilence of anger. If children do not amuse her, do not make her laugh, do not set her mouth crinkling, then they will be just a nuisance to her. Silly, perverse creatures she will feel them to be, who cannot possibly be valuable till they grow up and, in the meantime, must be suppressed.

I have had governesses of this description. During their regime, my home-comings have always been periods of agony for me. Long before a pin could be withdrawn from my hat, I have heard torrents of tragedy. My oldest boy had cut off a curl from his sister's head; and, as if curls never grew again, we must wear sackcloth and ashes. The youngest boy had picked up a lead and was expected to develop at once pestilential warts. A tadpole had been released by another offending member of the nursery group and was probably in somebody's bed! My daughter had slapped her best friend "as rough as any boy."

I have been so fortunate as to have

which has been hollowed out. Put the onions in a buttered pan sprinkle with salt and sugar, and cook over a hot fire. Then arrange on a dish, pouring over them the gravy from the pan. Serve very hot.

Carrots with Vermicelli—Clean some carrots, cut them in pieces lengthways, and set them to cook in a small quantity of salted water. Set them aside as soon as they are tender. Throw the vermicelli (or other fine kind of macaroni) into boiling salted water, leaving it 10 minutes. Drain the carrots and vermicelli and, having browned some butter in a casserole or earthenware dish, add the carrots and vermicelli, mix well, leave them on the fire a few minutes, and serve very hot.

Spinach Fritters—Wash and prepare the spinach carefully and throw into boiling water. After 10 minutes, take it out and drain, chop fine and set it back on the fire, stirring it with a wooden spoon. When the moisture has boiled away, add some butter, grated Gruyere cheese and two or more raw eggs, according to the quantity; cook all together, stirring well, until it is a compact mass. Then spread this paste on a large dish or wooden board, laying it out about a finger's thickness; cut round discs with the edge of a tumbler; brown the fritters over the fire in a pan of hot butter, and serve sprinkled with fine salt and pepper.

Carrots in White Sauce—Take some good sweet carrots, clean, wash and slice them, and cook them over a slow fire in a little slightly salted water; prepare a white sauce, add to it the carrot water, bring to the boil, stirring it smooth; then pour this sauce over the carrots, taking care not to break them. Add a little chopped parsley, leave the whole to cook for a short time longer, and serve with potatoes.

Celery (or Fennel) with White Sauce—Cut the celery in pieces; boil till soft. Butter a fireproof dish, set it on the fire, sprinkle with grated cheese, and lay the celery in layers, separating the grated cheese between each layer. Add more butter and cheese on the top, pour white sauce over; cover the top with grated bread crumbs; bake in the oven for 20 minutes (or according to the quantity) that the mixture may be thoroughly cooked and the top crust well browned, and serve very hot.

Fried Cucumbers (small marrows may be treated in the same way)—Peel fresh cucumbers, cut them in pieces, cook them for three or four minutes in salted water; then egg and breadcrumb the pieces, and fry till well browned. Potatoes make a good accompanying vegetable.

Cauliflower Fritters—Clean and boil large cauliflower. Then break the head into pieces; dip each sprig into a yolk of eggs, then into a batter, and fry in butter or olive oil. Serve very hot.

Bean Croquettes—Boil some haricot beans till soft, mash them, and mix with melted butter, grated bread, chopped onion and parsley; an egg (or more according to the quantity); mix thoroughly; then shape small flat croquettes, and either cook them in the oven in butter or gravy, turning them so that both sides may be well browned, or fry in butter or olive oil to a golden brown.

Potatoes with Tomato Sauce—Boil or stew some potatoes, cutting them in large quarters. Prepare a sauce by frying some chopped onion in olive oil or butter, adding some tomatoes (having previously removed the seeds), salt, pepper, aromatic herbs and chopped onion (using up that

## REAL ESTATE, PRODUCE, SHIPPING.

## REAL ESTATE

Construction activity in Boston for the first half of this month has shown a big gain over that of corresponding periods since the record year of 1916.

Records of the city building department indicate that 76 jobs of new construction were started during the first 15 days of February, entailing an outlay of \$1,818,290. By comparison, January's totals for the first half month were 35 jobs and \$910,910; December's, 66 jobs, representing \$844,125.

The gain in industrial construction and the total volume of it is not to be sure, so great as it is in the lines of residential and public buildings, but it is a sign of some advancement in business at least; that for the first half of this month eight mercantile buildings and one office building were started at a total outlay of \$11,200. The remaining \$1,200,000 of the total \$1,818,290 involved in construction for the period included a public hall, a church, 12 garages, about half of them private, 15 dwellings and 11 tenements.

In view of the fact that new construction during the January just passed amounted to \$5,816,310 divided among 79 projects, while totals for the entire year 1921 showed 1704 jobs at \$17,961,745, and the banner year of 1919, 2182 contracts amounting to \$22,682,778, it is clear that February, 1922, has, proportionately, an encouraging record.

Apparently the past year's increase of 49 per cent for construction in all New England recently recorded in one of the Dodge reports, is being equaled in Boston proper, and whatever the increase may really indicate in reference to business prosperity, certainly the situation of the building trades is improved and prosperity in other lines is very likely to be increased by the fact.

## BACK-RATE SALES

The four-story brick building at 65 Hemenway Street, assessed for \$31,000, of which \$2000 is on the land, has been bought by Thomas W. Russell from the J. D. Young Co., Inc., of Illinois. John J. Dooling and another have transferred to Josephine E. Bowers the three-story brick dwelling numbered 23 St. Germain Street near Dalton. The total valuation is \$6700, of which \$2500 is on the 1200 square feet of land.

## SOUTH END TRANSFER

The four-story octagon-front, brick dwelling at 178 Warren Avenue has been transferred to Rhoda Isenberg by Adelia F. Shockey. The 1260 feet of land account for \$2200 of the assessment of \$7500.

## WEST END SALE

Edward C. Fitz and another, trustees, have sold the property numbered 27-35 Endicott Street, consisting of a five-story brick building known as the "Massachusetts Stables" and 10,042 square feet of land, to S. S. Antonia and another. The total assessment is \$86,000, of which \$42,700 is on the land.

## SUB-CONTRACTS AWARDED

The following sub-contracts have been awarded on the New Studio Building, corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, according to Brown's Letters Inc.: Heating, McClellan & Cossens; plumbing, F. D. Kirby; electric work, M. B. Foster Electric Company, all of Boston. The general contractor is W. A. & H. A. Root Inc., the architects, Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore.

## BUILDING NOTICES

The office of the Boston Building Commission today passed the following list of permits to construct, alter or repair buildings: Location, owner, nature of work, and architect are named in the order here given.

Endicott St. 57-58; Ward 5; A. W. Perry; elevator, offices.

Ruggles St. 107; ward 12; Collie E. Drake; alter dwelling.

Chestnut St. 15; ward 8; Katherine E. Powers; alter store and shop.

Ruggles St. 102-104; ward 15; Maurice D. Worcester Ave. 117-119; ward 15; J. S. and Louis Gordon; alter stores.

Massachusetts Ave. 119; ward 12; Henry Frank; alter storage.

Walnut Ave. 188; ward 16; Charles Lerner; alter dwelling.

Massachusetts St. 15; ward 21; L. G. Wick; alter dwelling.

Nottingham St. 41; ward 25; James P. Deeks; locker.

Harvard St. 290; ward 21; Mrs. M. M. Proctor; alter dwelling.

Dorchester Ave. 180; ward 8; G. C. Thaxter; alter storage.

Clinton St. 91-118; ward 6; Swift & Co.; alter storage.

Massachusetts St. 101; ward 28; Archibald McNamee; alter dwelling.

State St. 198; ward 5; R. M. Bradley; lease; offices.

Washington St. 451-457; ward 5; Franklin & Loomis; alter store and offices.

Dunbar Ave. 101; ward 31; Carl E. Carman; alter dwelling.

**NORTHLAND PROPERTY TRANSFERS**

The following list comprises the latest recorded property transfers taken from

## WEATHER

Boston and vicinity: Probably rain to-night and Friday, followed by clearing Friday; warmer tonight; colder Friday; increasing southerly winds.

Southern New England: Probably rain tonight and Friday morning, followed by cloudy on Friday; warmer tonight; colder Friday; increasing southerly winds.

Northern New England: Snow or rain tonight or Friday; warmer Friday; colder Friday; increasing southerly winds.

## Boston Temperatures

Official 5 a.m. 34 12 noon 34

## Other Cities, 8 a.m.

Albany 36 Nantucket 38

Buffalo 34 New Orleans 34

Chicago 33 New York 34

Detroit 34 Philadelphia 40

Jacksonville 34 St. Louis 35

Kansas City 34 San Francisco 34

Memphis 34 Seattle 30

Montreal 34 Washington 34

## Almanac, Feb. 22

Sun rises, 6:30 a.m. Sun sets, 5:27 p.m.

Length of day, 10h. 57m.

High water, 9:00 a.m. 8:22 p.m.

Light vehicle sunset, 8:47 p.m.

the files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange:

## BOSTON (City Proper)

Sadie Bileski to Wm. H. Seaver; Millford Street; q.

Arthur E. Mason to Herbert T. Boardman; Purchase Street; q.

Charles S. Gates et al. to John Bakurin; Sharon Street; w.

Angeline Dean to John Bakurin; Sharon Street; w.

Raffaele Camerlengo to Pasquale Marziale; Cambridge Street and Cambridge Street Avenue; q.

Maurice W. Grady et ux. to Katherine A. Travers; interest in all estate of Patrick C. Travers; q.

Adelia F. Sharkey to Rhoda Isenberg; Warren Avenue; q.

Edward C. Fitz et al. trustees to Gimilia Platania et al.; Endicott Street and Salem Place; d.

## SOUTH BOSTON

Frank Weller to Joseph Bowers; et ux. and Powers; w.

Edna D. Fenton et al. to Konstanty Wierszicki et ux.; Woodward Street and Glover Court; w.

Ellen M. Tevens to John M. Donahue; Sixth Street; q.

## EAST BOSTON

Giovanni Scampani et ux. to Simone Simoni et ux.; Cottage Street; w.

John A. Campbell et ux. to Fitten K. of C. Building Association of East Boston; Bennington Street; q.

Abraham Johnson to Fitten K. of C. Building Association of East Boston; Bennington Street; q.

## ROXBURY

John J. Dooling et ux. to Josephine E. Bowers; St. Germain St.; q.

Osman E. Webster et ux. to Marion E. Webster et al.; Orchard and Euclid Streets; d.

Charles E. Young Co. Inc. of Delaware et al. to William E. Schier; Prentiss & Haleck Sts.; d.

## DORCHESTER

Marion A. Lane to Julia M. Mahoney; Norwell St.; q.

Marie C. Fitzgerald to Genie Hill et al.; Geneva Ave. and Charles St.; q.

Japes W. Green et al. to Thure A. Albion et ux.; Greenwood St.; q.

Walter E. Rowell to Hemenway Street; q.

## HYDE PARK

John J. Dooling et ux. to Josephine E. Bowers; St. Germain St.; q.

George W. Havens et ux. to Florence N. Devin; Conant St.; q.

Jacob Traberman et ux. to Ethel M. David; Humboldt Park; q.

## WEST ROXBURY

Henrietta M. Crowley to Kreker Daniel; Perham and Ivory streets; w.

## BRIGHTON

John McIntosh to Elizabeth S. Porter; q.

Real Estate Investment Company to Sadie F. Abrams; trustee; Orkney Road; q.

Annie L. Sackson to Dora Labovitz; Glenville Avenue; q.

## HYDE PARK

John Tooker to Amy Tooker; Dana Avenue; q.

Wm. M. Murray et ux. to George Harvey; Walnut Street and Dana Avenue; q.

## WINTHROP

Emily L. Newton to Harry H. Daniels; Pauline Street; q.

## PRODUCE

(Quotations are strictly wholesale. Retailers must expect to pay more for small lots.)

Beans—New York and Michigan choicer 36 @ \$6.25 per 100 pounds; fair to 36-38 @ \$6.40 per 100 pounds; dried 37.75 @ \$7.15.

Red kidney at \$7.50-\$7.75; fair to good at 36.75 @ \$7.25; dried Canada green beans at \$6.50; native green pea at \$6.25.

Receipts, beans 465 bushels.

Butter—Creamery extra, 36@ \$2.75;

boxes and prints, 39@ \$2.00; firsts, 32@ \$2.50;

seconds, 31@ \$2.25; held extra, 35@ \$3.50;

firsts, 30@ \$3.00. Receipts 225 bushels.

## MONDAY

Edgar Luckenbach, from Pacific ports.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Fresh groundfish arrivals at the South Boston Fish Pier today were:

Str. Kippie 101,600 pounds; Str. Billow 59,200; Str. Crest 33,100; Str. Roseway 52,300; schooners Eleanor de Costa 22,200; Ethel B. Penny 21,900; Desire 15,500; and Christie Cox 13,300.

The following had soles and flounders:

Arthur & Mathew 10,700; Mayo, First, 5000; Cormorant 9700; New Boston 1200; Helen Jurito 500; Catherine 3000. Sales to wholesale dealers:

Haddock 3@ \$1.40 a pound; large cod 4@ \$1.50; market cod 3@ \$1.40; pollock 4@ \$1.75; hake 2@ \$1.75; cusk 4@ \$1.40; gray soles 3; lemon soles 12; flounders 2@ \$1.25.

**SOUTH BOSTON**

Frank Weller to Joseph Bowers; et ux. and Powers; w.

Edna D. Fenton et al. to Konstanty Wierszicki et ux.; Woodward Street and Glover Court; w.

Ellen M. Tevens to John M. Donahue; Sixth Street; q.

John J. Dooling et ux. to Josephine E. Bowers; St. Germain St.; q.

George W. Havens et ux. to Florence N. Devin; Conant St.; q.

Jacob Traberman et ux. to Ethel M. David; Humboldt Park; q.

Walter E. Rowell to Hemenway Street; q.

Ellen M. Tevens to John M. Donahue; Sixth Street; q.

John J. Dooling et ux. to Josephine E. Bowers; St. Germain St.; q.

George W. Havens et ux. to Florence N. Devin; Conant St.; q.

Jacob Traberman et ux. to Ethel M. David; Humboldt Park; q.

Walter E. Rowell to Hemenway Street; q.

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John J. Dooling et ux. to Josephine E. Bowers; St. Germain St.; q.

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Jacob Traberman et ux. to Ethel M. David; Humboldt Park; q.

Walter E. Rowell to Hemenway Street; q.

Ellen M. Tevens to John M. Donahue; Sixth Street; q.

John J.



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF NEW ENGLAND  
TELEPHONE CO.

More Than \$15,000,000 Spent  
for New Construction and  
Company Expects to Spend  
\$20,000,000 in 1922

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. has issued its annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921. Net available for dividends was \$5,863,355, or \$0.14 a share on the \$35,472,000 capital stock, compared with \$2.44 a share on \$65,456,100 stock in 1920. \$5,424,224, or \$8.18 a share in 1919 and \$5,902,715, or \$8.12 a share on \$61,585,800 stock in 1918.

A comparison follows:

	1921	1920
Op. revs.	\$36,702,487	\$25,806,524
Op. exp.	27,520,825	25,151,020
Net op. rev.	9,182,209	8,655,511
Divid. taxes	2,487,408	1,980,346
Divid. uncol.	125,588	86,517
Total deduc.	2,612,986	2,068,834
Tot. in op.	6,785,811	5,835,426
Net non-op. rev.	7,975,245	7,000,987
Tot. gross inc.	15,761,056	12,836,313
Div. int.	1,612,449	558,535
Divid. rent, etc.	320,259	322,902
Remainder	5,988,395	5,287,545
Bal. net inc.	5,988,395	5,127,545
Div. approp. of inc.	5,817,816	4,884,207
Bal. corp. surp.	685,579	1,153,327
Miss. deduc. fr. sur.	146,055	45,459
Net ad. to sur.	525,524	1,109,878

\*Government operated property for five months in 1918 and seven months in 1919.

## Construction Activity

The year has been marked by extreme activity in the construction of the plant for the furnishing of service and a construction program larger by several million dollars than has ever been before attempted on the part of the company was carried out, gross new construction for the year amounting to \$15,111,800.

The number of new stations installed was 154,086, which is materially more than were installed in 1920, but the demand has been so great as to make it impossible to meet the requirements. The increasing percentage of disconnections during the year held the net gain of the company in stations to 50,277, which is a somewhat smaller net gain than for the year 1920.

The company is undertaking to meet the demand for service as rapidly as possible, and has made provision for a construction program in 1922 that will involve an expenditure exceeding \$20,000,000. This program is as large as we can hope to carry to a successful conclusion.

## Automatic Exchanges.

During 1921 the company has made further progress in the construction of buildings and installation of apparatus for machine (automatic) switch-exchanges, and it is now anticipated that three new exchanges of this character will be put into active service during 1922, namely, the Liberty Exchange on Essex Street, Boston; the Aspinwall Exchange in Worcester, Mass., went on a 52-hour basis Tuesday, an increase from 48 hours. Two hundred employees are affected.

More than 175 railroads, including all big lines except the Pennsylvania, had filed petitions for wage reductions for all classes of employees, the wage doctor was adopted by the United States Railroad Labor Board Wednesday.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature making the bonds, notes and debentures of the Port of New York authority legal investment for savings banks and trust companies, as an amendment to the banking law. A flotation of a bond issue is expected soon.

The total value of British imports from Germany last year was \$250,000,000 compared with \$285,000,000 for 1920. British imports to Germany produce and manufacturers, aggregated \$17,821,000 in 1921, compared with \$21,767,000 in 1920. Dye-stuffs received on account of reparations were 4070 tons, a value of \$570,000.

The Japanese Government's policy of permitting gold exports only through the Specie Bank, although helpful to the development of exchange on New York, is said to have tried at a standstill, and Japanese bankers would prefer a complete gold embargo as the decline in exchange would stimulate exports.

Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, recently returned from Europe, says Swedish shops are actively engaged in filling Russian contracts. Russia placed a contract for 1000 locomotives in 1920, and efforts are being made to increase capacity of plants to one locomotive a day. Mr. Vauclain said his company could have received plenty of new orders had he been willing to extend credit.

Judge Morris in the United States District Court in Wilmington, Del., granted dismissal of the complaint, with costs, to the railroads for a receiver for the Colonial Graphite Manufacturing Company. The court also denied the application for a receivership on the basis of statements filed by the defendants representing the consent of creditors' interests in the case.

The Colonial Sugar Company, whose activities have been the mainstay of Fiji for some 40 years, has announced that the fall in sugar values on the world's markets has rendered it impossible for the concern to continue paying higher than pre-war rates for cane.

Sugar grown in Fiji has to compete with the sugar grown in other tropical countries where cheaper labor is utilized, the wages in Fiji being more than double the scale elsewhere, the company stated. The Fiji-Vancouver Sugar Company decided to close its mill and estates in Fiji, while another large sugar company, with headquarters in Melbourne and estates in Fiji, probably will duplicate this action soon.

LOOSE WILES CO.  
REPORT FOR YEAR

The Loose Wiles Biscuit Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, reports net income, after interest, depreciation, inventory, adjustment and federal taxes, \$208,772, equal to \$47.0 a share on \$4,424,000 first preferred. This compares with net income of \$945,793 in 1920, equal after first preferred dividends and appropriations for redemption of first preferred to \$23.75 a share on \$2,000,000 second preferred. The income account compares as follows:

	1921	1920
Net inc.	\$208,772	\$47,000
First pref. divs.	311,825	82,220
Second pref. divs.	150,000	150,000
Divid. 1st pref.	150,000	150,000
Deficit	122,034	235,544
P. & I. surp.	2,724,632	4,154,828
*Surplus		

**Mexican Oil Wells**  
MEXICO CITY, Feb. 6.—Mexico has 225 producing oil wells, with a daily capacity of 5,000,000 barrels, according to a recent statement by the Department of Commerce and Industry. More than 570,000 barrels of oil were produced in Mexico in the year 1921, the department reports.

**Owens Bottle Company**  
The Texas Glass Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows net earnings of \$1,325,000, after having made charges of \$1,200,000 for depreciation and \$1,200,000 for factory shutdown expenses. In 1920 the net profit after charges and federal taxes was \$1,225,000.

CREDIT CONDITIONS  
SHOW IMPROVEMENT

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The United States has undergone a very marked business and credit change in the last 60 days. While some sections show a worse condition, many indicate considerable improvement. On the whole, the changes are for the better. The manufacturing cities reflect reduced inventories of merchandise and a much sounder financial and credit condition.

The Credit Guide Rating Book for March, 1922, shows that approximately 40 per cent of the merchants listed in the November Rating Book have undergone a marked change. In the great majority of the instances, while the capital does not show an increase, yet the assets are of a more stable kind. Pay habits improved and the general line of credit extended is of larger volume.

Another marked change is in the moral risk and trade abuses column.

Here a considerable reduction in the number of merchants previously adversely reported is noted. About 62 per cent of the manufacturers that were formerly reported as resorting to unfair commercial practices have had no complaints lodged against them in the past three months. Only about 15 per cent of the merchants who had not been previously reported were added to the list of trade abusers.

An important factor in the wholesale and retail trade situation is that approximately 60,000 new ratings and firms are listed, while only 16,500 had been removed for reasons of failures and other causes.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The Illinois Supreme Court holds that preferred stock shall have the same voting rights as common stock.

The year has been marked by extreme activity in the construction of the plant for the furnishing of service and a construction program larger by several million dollars than has ever been before attempted on the part of the company was carried out, gross new construction for the year amounting to \$15,111,800.

The French Government is to guarantee a \$300,000,000 6 per cent 20-year bond for the rebuilding of 3000 churches in the devastated area.

J. A. Lewis, vice-president of the Irving National Bank of New York, has been elected president of the Republic National Bank, St. Louis.

The Whittall Carpet Mills in South Worcester, Mass., went on a 52-hour basis Tuesday, an increase from 48 hours. Two hundred employees are affected.

More than 175 railroads, including all big lines except the Pennsylvania, had filed petitions for wage reductions for all classes of employees with little success. Bankers are making few loans especially on farm operations, but are nursing their old ones and conserving cash resources whenever possible. Especially are Texas bankers loath to make new loans to farmers where a large cotton crop is contemplated by the farmers.

Many farmers are approaching their bankers at this time to obtain funds for planting new crop, but it seems that these farmers are meeting with little success. Bankers are making few loans especially on farm operations, but are nursing their old ones and conserving cash resources whenever possible. Especially are Texas bankers loath to make new loans to farmers where a large cotton crop is contemplated by the farmers.

## Campaigns Against Cotton

Various agencies in Texas continue their campaign to bring about a curtailment in the cotton crop this year. Meetings are being held in all parts of the state by state agents of the Texas Farm Bureau Federation, the Texas Industrial Congress, the Texas Bankers Association and other organizations, and an effort is being made to carry the issue into every cotton growing community in Texas. Local associations are being formed and the farmers are being pledged to a small cotton acreage wherever possible.

Many farmers are approaching their bankers at this time to obtain funds for planting new crop, but it seems that these farmers are meeting with little success. Bankers are making few loans especially on farm operations, but are nursing their old ones and conserving cash resources whenever possible. Especially are Texas bankers loath to make new loans to farmers where a large cotton crop is contemplated by the farmers.

## UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

## MILL STOCKS

Bid Asked

Amoskeag com	105	110
Amoskeag pf	83	85
Bates	106	120
Bates	230	240
Border City	125	135
Brookside Mills	150	160
Charlton Mills	145	150
Columbus Mfg	160	170
Dartmouth Mfg com	250	260
Dwight	110	115
Edwards	105	110
Farmers	195	200
Farm Alpacas	130	132
Flint Mills	195	205
Great Falls Mfg Co	105	112
Hamilton Mfg Co	75	80
Hamilton Woolen	81	85
Home Bleach & Dye com	10	12
Home Bleach & Dye pref.	65	70
Home Bleach & Dye pf	140	150
Janetar Mfg com	140	155
Janetar Mfg pf	85	90
Lawrence Mfg Co	122	125
Lincoln	120	125
Lynn Mills	170	180
Manomet Mills	105	115
Mass. Cotton Mills	149	155
Marinette Mfg Co com	96	100
Marinette Mfg com	120	140
Naumkeag Mfg com	85	90
Nonquit	85	90
Pacific	167	170
Pepperell	175	180
Sagamore Mfg Co	90	100
Salmon Falls Mfg Co	100	110
Sharp Mfg com	105	110
Tremont & Suffol	135	150
Union Cotton Mfg com	105	110
U. S. Worsted 1st pref.	10	12
Wamsutter Mills	118	122
West Point Mfg Co	103	108
York Mfg Co	200	205

## MISCELLANEOUS

American Mfg com

American Mfg pf

Bigelow-Hartford Carp com

Chapman Valve pref

Draper Corp

Haywood-Wakefield com

Plymouth Cordage com

Saco-Lowell Shops com

Hood Rubber Co com

Hood Rubber Co pref

Hoover

International Harvester

Janetar Mfg com

Janetar Mfg pf

Janetar Steam

Janetar Steam pf



## SERIOUS CLASHES AVOIDED IN INDIA

In a Year of Changes and Anxiety Many Crises Have Been Passed Successfully

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—For the first time in the history of the Victoria and Albert Museum, that home of the antique where historical association illuminates every object on view, is holding an exhibition of modern work, under the auspices of the British Institute of Industrial Art.

It was feared at that time by a good many Indian Liberals and by some officials that drastic action against the Extremist leaders might produce a serious reaction against the new Constitution, which had opened so auspiciously in Delhi.

Lord Reading, therefore, was in a receptive frame of mind toward the proposal that he receive Mr. Gandhi and discuss with him the whole political situation before taking the extreme steps against the Alli brothers. In these negotiations Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the head of the Benares Hindu University, played a leading part. Another person who took part in these negotiations was Mr. C. F. Andrews, an erratic Englishman, who has thrown in his lot whole-heartedly with the Non-Cooperators. He is typical of the whole Non-Cooperation movement inasmuch as he refuses to understand and will not discuss the real political problems which must be solved before Indian Home Rule can possibly be realized. Remoteness from facts characterized Mr. Andrews and most of his colleagues in the Non-Cooperation movement, and was probably the final cause which stood in the way of the Vicerey and Mr. Gandhi.

### A Temporary Respite

As a result, the arrests contemplated in May by the Government of India were postponed and the situation for the moment was considerably eased. The All brothers apologized for the various statements attributed to them and undertook not to preach violence. They kept their undertaking for some eight or ten weeks and then broke out anew with particularly violent speeches at Karachi which is the port of the Punjab and Sind, and is situated at the head of the Arabian Sea. The Government of India could not ignore these speeches and, therefore, promptly arrested the All brothers, who were subsequently tried and condemned to imprisonment for violation of the law and incitement to sedition.

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, landed in Bombay on Nov. 16. He was received with a genuine and spontaneous popular welcome of a remarkable character. The Non-Cooperators in Bombay city completely failed to persuade the population to boycott his arrival. The Non-Cooperators, furious at their failure, fell upon innocent members of the crowd and manhandled them badly. Riots and arrests ensued.

The incident had a twofold significance: first, that in Bombay, the very stronghold of Non-Cooperation, the Non-Cooperators had completely failed to swing the populace over to the boy-

cott of the Prince; second, it proved up to the hilt that, whenever Mr. Gandhi's movement gains a certain momentum, it rapidly passes into violent disorder which he himself is entirely unable to control. Non-violent Non-Cooperation rapidly degenerates into hooligan crime.

The Non-Cooperationist Dilemma

It is unfortunate that these arrests and their accompanying trials have been made at the moment when the Non-Cooperation movement seemed to have reached the parting of the ways. Mr. Gandhi has indicated in the clear-cut fashion that he realizes his own dilemma. He has reached a point where he must either continue the course which he has been following at the risk of violence and bloodshed, or renounce that tactics which he has pursued and admit ones more that he has committed a "Himalayan blunder."

When the Vicerey reached Calcutta, he was met with a request that he receive a deputation of leaders of the Indian Liberal movement. Lord Reading told the deputation that he felt he could not allow the campaign of intimidation and violence conducted by the Non-Cooperators to continue with the inevitable result of serious deterioration in the public morale. This meant that, whatever happened, he was determined to maintain law and order and to see that the new political institutions set up last year were not threatened by violence and disorder.

The past year has been one of constant change and of no little anxiety. More than once it looked as though the Non-Cooperators were bent on forcing the issue to a fight, but on each occasion the crisis has passed without a serious conflict.

### LEAGUE TO OPPOSE TAX CONCESSIONS

STRATFORD, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—A vigorous campaign recently commenced by Roman Catholic clerical leaders in the province with the object of obtaining concessions in the allotment of taxes for education is to meet with organized opposition from Protestants.

Branches of the Public School Defense League, organized to prevent special privileges in education, have already been organized in some of the cities and are rapidly adding the smaller towns to the list. The chief object of the league is to combat further concessions to Roman Catholics. Dr. Edwards, former Conservative member for Frontenac riding, and Minister of Public Health in the Meighen Administration, was one of the first speakers to visit the western part of the province on behalf of the league.

Public meetings are being held in many cities, and the status of separate schools and their rights to further consideration from the government are fully and fairly discussed. The ideals of the league have recently been laid before the ministerial alliances of the Protestant ministers, with a view to having the campaign taken up in the churches.

Damascus Customs Relaxed BEIRUT, Syria (Special)—Damascus news reports state that the sellers of live sheep are exempted from paying customs dues for them. According to an agreement concluded with the Palestine Government no tax is to be exacted for cattle coming from Palestine.

## DOMINIONS WANT AGENTS TO AID THEIR FOREIGN TRADE

Following Colonial Criticism of British Consular Service, Representatives Are Now Being Regularly Sent Abroad From Africa and Australia

LONDON, Eng., Jan. 27 (Special Correspondence)—The general question of trade representation of British nations in other countries has recently been discussed at length and it is hoped here that, as a result, an improvement will be made.

Despite certain reforms projected and accomplished British consuls are, in many cases, badly housed, burdened with financial troubles, and with duties which are either too loosely defined, or defined so strictly that no scope remains for the exercise of initiative.

The consuls of Britain are the consuls of the Empire, and any disabilities under which the service may suffer are reflected equally on the welfare of Colonials and Britons abroad. This also applies, of course, to the more serious question of trade representation. Now, although British Colonials abroad, in distress or in need of any consular service whatever, have a perfect and equal right with Englishmen to call upon the British Consul for the necessary assistance, they do not contribute anything to the upkeep of the expensive service and are therefore hardly entitled to criticize its efficiency.

An important development of this colonial criticism of the British consular service, in regard to trade, is the tendency on the part of the dominions to appoint their own trade representatives. From the nature of the Dominion's Constitution, such representatives could have no diplomatic status and, apart from the sole but important question of commerce, the usual consular facilities were and are still utilized by traveling Colonials. This tendency for separate trade representation was becoming more pronounced in 1914, when the movement received a long check.

It was not only to foreign countries that the dominions sent, or contemplated sending, their emissaries of trade, but usually in the first instance to the old country. In this way South Africa, for years, has had its separate trade representative in London. When the various colonies coalesced into the Union of South Africa the commercial agent for the Cape of Good Hope was appointed to a similar position for the Union and so the tradition was continued.

For a long time it was deemed by the dominions that their agents, general or high commissioners were sufficient adequately to represent their trade aspirations at headquarters in London, but the fallacy of this policy, amply justified by results, or the lack of them, the conviction finally held by the young governments overseas that

## HOSTILITY TO JUNTAS CAUSED CRISIS IN SPAIN

Clear-Cut Division Between Military and Civil Powers Caused Situation of Dramatic Intensity and Anxiety

—Use Cavalry to Disperse Crowd

MADRID, Jan. 27 (Special Correspondence)—Upon the resignation of the Maura government following immediately upon the resignation of the King to sign a decree regulating and diminishing—almost to the vanishing point—the powers and privileges of military juntas, making a clear-cut division between the civil and military powers, a situation of dramatic intensity and interest arose. Ministers did nothing to soften such interest and anxiety; indeed there appeared to be more reality about this "total crisis" than about most of its predecessors, and again there was evidently an unaccustomed degree of sincerity in the conduct of the ministers. All in an hour they had apparently set themselves against the army and even the King. The chances seemed tremendous, and everybody knew it. Generally when a "crisis" is announced the most that happens, so far as the public is concerned, is lively gossip in the cafés and the assembly of knots of busybodies about the palace to see the ministers and the chiefs of parties troop into the royal presence to state their views. But now there were excited demonstrations in the streets, and in Madrid the cavalry had to be brought out to scatter one very big and noisy crowd that assembled. There were reports of like demonstrations in the provinces and the tone of all was strongly hostile to the juntas. Contrary to the expectation of the latter, they had failed to strike a single spark of sympathy in the people's minds despite specious attempts to do so.

A factor of great significance, and of the utmost wonderment to many, was that in such a case as this Señor Maura, the Premier, had entirely associated himself with Señor La Cervia and the rest of the ministers, and had overtly set himself against the King in this matter of army discipline. Señor Maura and Señor La Cervia are not attached friends and political comrades. One is the declining, nearly archaic power; the other is the new force in progressive Conservatism, setting out on a road of its own, a new and original road for Spain, and sweeping old systems, ideas and difficulties aside, the things that Maura has always fed his politics upon. The respected leader of the idea of "Old Spain" cannot be expected to look kindly upon the fierce enterprises of Señor La Cervia; he regards them jealously and regretfully, but he realizes the strength of the new power. Señor La Cervia, holding an aloofness, is the tail that wags the Conservative dog in Spain in these days. And even in this supreme crisis Señor Maura was complete in his support of Señor La Cervia; though it might be ungenerous and perhaps untrue to say he had to be so.

When Señor Maura had presented the Cabinet's dignified note of resignation, the resigning ministers displayed an attitude of tragedy very suitable to the occasion. "Not a minute more do we stay," said one of them. "Now events must take their course!" declared Señor La Cervia with the solemn wearisome process of the "consultas" then followed with scrupulous fidelity to custom. All the leaders of the parties, sections, sub-sections and others, such as the presidents of both chambers, were summoned to the formality of stating their opinions to the King, who was supposed to then form his own conclusions like a judge after having heard many witnesses to a suit. Many eminent but not exactly party leaders were among the number summoned by the King; but the first two political personages to be consulted, after the Premier, these being Señor Sanchez de Toca, president of the Senate, a past Conservative Premier in Dato days, and Señor Sanchez Guerra, perhaps the most responsible and impartial adviser of all the party leaders, gave His Majesty to understand very clearly that there should be no more hesitation about signing the decree limiting the powers of the juntas, as that action was quite essential to the well-being of the country. They entirely agreed with Señor La Cervia, and the Premier, and their uncompromising insistence must have disquieted the King a little. Señor Sanchez de Toca said, on returning from the royal palace, that his own opinion had been formed on this question since 1917, and that he was quite decided that a decree modifying the position of the juntas and establishing the supreme authority of the civil power over them would have to be passed forthwith, for the sake of preserving the prestige of the civil authority and to make government practicable; if that were done he did not see why the Maura Government with Señor La Cervia in it should not continue. Señor Sanchez Guerra said he told the King that whatever government were formed must have the assurance of being able to govern constitutionally, affirming from the first moment the idea of the dignity of public authority.

But Señor Sanchez Guerra had another task to accomplish and that was to find a quite proper and thoroughly dignified manner by which the King could withdraw from an awkward situation. This he did by sedulously and with increasing intensity circulating the report that Señor La Cervia and the rest had been mistaken about the King's attitude, that Don Alfonso did not refuse his signature, that he did not even in the full sense hesitate, but thought it better to wait a day or two before signing, on account of the excited state of public opinion. It was ingenious, and in a peacemaking sense commendable, but the cynics did not fail to comment that the King had accepted the resignations of the cabinet on the ground that he had refused or hesitated.

The persons consulted declared for the abolition of the juntas and reinstatement of the Maura government and the only question remaining to be answered was how far the juntas in their arrogance were inclined

to risk going. The second day after these consultations the King was observed in the afternoon taking a slow and lonely walk, deep in thought, in the gardens below the palace.

### PARTY SYSTEM SAID TO BE OUT OF DATE

UXBRIDGE, Ont., Feb. 18 (Special Correspondence)—J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, speaking at a banquet tendered to Mr. R. H. Halbert, M. P., for North Ontario, said that party government had outlived its time and that group government would succeed it as soon as the necessary machinery had been devised for carrying on a new form of government.

"This country is entering a new era," he declared. The party system has almost collapsed in Great Britain; people have declared against the party system in Canada by electing four groups in the Dominion House and four groups in Ontario. We are on the verge of finding a new system and one of the stupendous problems of the present generation is to devise the machinery for that new system.

Oil Fuel Plant in Quebec QUEBEC (Special)—The Quebec Harbor Commission has made arrangements for the erection and operation of an oil fuel plant in this city similar to those in St. John and Halifax. The tank will have a capacity of 25,000 gallons and is expected that after the completion of the plant the city of Quebec will be the main fuel station for St. Lawrence for all oil-burning vessels.

### Classified Advertisements

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YOUNG WOMAN will share furnished apartment near Fenway, Boston; references. Suite 4, 103 Hemenway St. Tel. Back Bay 746.

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FOR SALE OUTRIGHT or Royalty—Patented Automatic Poultry Separator and Trap Nest. If interested write to FORSTER BROS., Sunnyvale, Santa Clara Co., Calif.

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A TRANSLATOR, a person of literary ability to translate from English into German; state qualifications. Address G-87, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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A LIBERALLY educated young man with broad business experience along executive, administrative and financial lines desires position with man of affairs who wants a competent and trustworthy man to assist in the management of his business. Highest of references. Address: Bureau of the Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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YOUNG WOMAN desires position as personal maid, housekeeper, cook, maid, etc. References. Address: Mrs. E. C. BURDICK, 1181 Center St., Chicago. Tel. Lincoln 7284.

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Chinese Gordon

When reading British history, you may note that the greatness of the British Empire is due more to her soldiers than to her statesmen. Perhaps no other empire in the world has had so many truly noble admirals and generals fighting on her behalf. Even when politicians at home were making foolish blunders and losing continents, her brave, unselfish warriors, amidst hardship and danger, were restoring them again for her own good and the good of humanity. Clive gave England India, Wolfe gave her Canada, Roberts gave her a big slice of South Africa and Gordon the Sudan and the protectorate of Egypt. Each of these put his country ahead of self, even when that country was ungrateful, and proved himself a hero in the truest sense of the word.

Charles George Gordon began his adventures in the Crimean war, in 1854, as a royal engineer in the British army. Here he gave many signs of his kindness and courage, as well as of his engineering skill; but it was not until he had volunteered for the war in China in 1860, and had taken part in a lot of small affairs against the Taiping rebels, that he proved his rare qualities as a commander. When the Chinese imperial troops had failed to put down the rebellion, they allowed certain foreign adventurers to try their hand, with a few thousand irregular and almost undisciplined soldiers. These adventurers called their army The Ever Victorious Army; but, as it was beaten more often than not, the name became rather a joke in China. At last the great Li Hung Chang asked the British general at Shanghai to send them a regular officer, and Gordon was placed in command of the Ever Victorious. Immediately there was a change. Plundering and looting were forbidden and discipline was enforced. He fell swiftly and unexpectedly upon the rebels and inflicted a thrashing. He followed this up with continuous attacks and victories, boasting about their coming conquest of China and thought only of how they were to hold their own in a few walled cities. When he finally relinquished his command, the Emperor offered him the richest rewards, which he refused on account of the cruelty of the imperial troops to the conquered rebels. Cowardice and cruelty were equally abhorrent to him. He cared nothing for personal gain, thought only of the justice of the cause and the welfare of the inhabitants. When he returned home, The Times in London said:

"Never did soldier of fortune deport himself with a finer sense of military honor, with more gallantry against the resisting, and with more mercy toward the vanquished, with more disinterested neglect of opportunities of personal advantage, or with more entire devotion to the objects and desires of his own government, than this officer who, after all his victories, has just laid down his sword."

## Becomes Governor-General of Sudan

Some years later, the Khedive of Egypt sent for him to become Governor-General of the Sudan and suppress the slave trade. This was exactly the kind of work that suited this energetic and idealistic officer. It meant a whole series of battles, difficult marches, hardships and disappointments; but success meant happiness for millions, punishment for the guilty and peace restored over a vast country. For the first time, the poor natives found there was justice and mercy in the world, someone who defended the weak against the strong. Every way he turned he did some deed of kindness, until there grew up around him a reputation for nobleness and goodness that will linger on for ages and make the work of other reformers less difficult. It is interesting to know that, when the Khedive fixed his salary at £10,000 a year, he straightforwardly changed it to £2000, as a more reasonable sum; and, when his marvellous work was finished and slavery had been driven out of the Sudan and about the headwaters of the Nile, he returned to England no richer than when he left.

Now we come to the most dramatic of Gordon's adventures. In 1880, a certain Muhammadan dervish, named Mohamed Ahmed, declared himself to be the Mahdi, the long-expected messenger who was to raise up Islam. The Arabs flocked to his standard by the tens of thousands, and defied the Khedive throughout the Sudan. Four years after Gordon left, the Egyptians begged him to return again to help them out of their greater difficulties, and again his country gave him permission to go. His instructions, however, were simply to rescue the Garrison at Khartoum and leave the Mahdi alone. With only one officer and no British troops, this intrepid soldier traveled up the Nile into the town had fallen.

So ended the career of one of the purest heroes known to fame. Success never turned his head nor hardened his heart, but unselfishness and an implicit trust in God's goodness were ever uppermost in his thought. A soldier who continually turns to the Bible for his inspiration is not apt to go far wrong. Gordon certainly went far right!

## Crabs

In walking along a sandy sea-beach, you have probably seen lying here and there discarded crab shells. If you take the trouble to collect a number of these shells, you will find that hardly two of them are alike. What lovely things they are! The colors vary from a deep, dark red to a bright orange or a dull brown. All are covered with a pepper-like sprinkling of darker color, and there is a pretty design on the back of the shell. Look about carefully under the rocks, or in little holes in the sand, and you may see Mr. Crab himself scuttling hasty away. He can run fast.

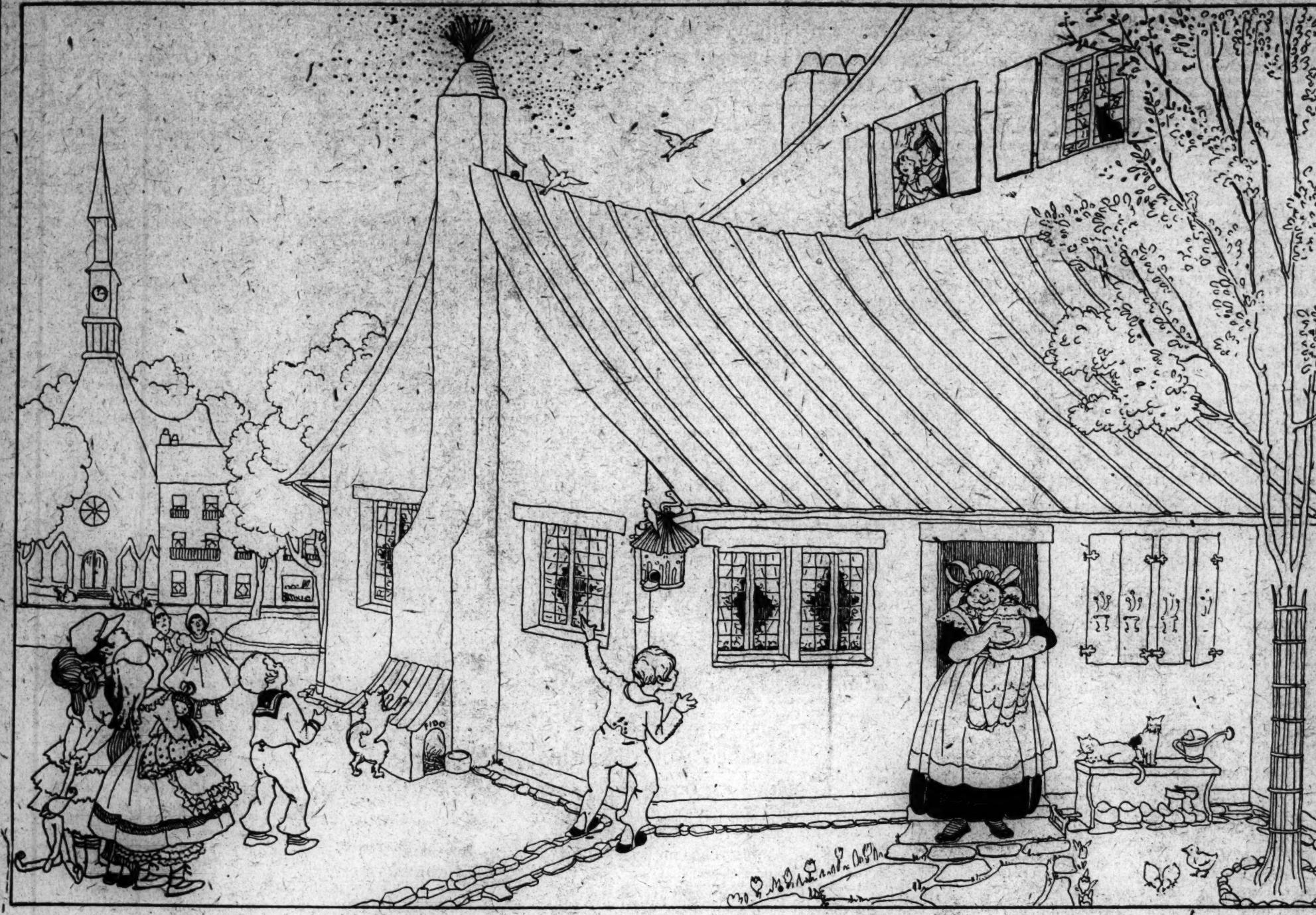
There are a great many different kinds of crabs. Some of them are fine swimmers, and these have two broad fan-shaped feet which are a great help. They have 10 legs, which have many joints, and sharp claws at the ends. Did you ever notice a crab's eyes? They are mounted on movable stalks, which may be folded back into the sockets, and are well protected by the protecting shell. The mouth is broad and flat, and is also protected by the shell-covering. The first pair of legs have pincers, while the following four pairs lack pincers, but are made for walking or clinging. They have plump gills, which remain moist, and so the crab can live for a long time on dry land. Crabs live in both salt and fresh water. Some are

"salt water crabs," some are "fresh water crabs." Did you ever see a baby crab? Possibly not, for crabs do not stay babies very long. It takes a baby crab just four days to grow up! The baby has two pairs of enormous horns, and two big "stalked" eyes. The second stage is when he sheds his first shell and, in a few minutes, goes swimming about as before; but he looks quite different! He still has enormous eyes, but he has lost his horns and his legs are not long. After a little, he seems to get tired of this shell, too, for he works himself out of it, sinks to the bottom of the water and remains there for two days until his new shell is hardened. He now looks like a crab, but if you saw him before, you would never have known what he was.

## How Crabs Hibernate

Some crabs live in holes in the sand, and, when winter sets in, they pass into a deep sleep, called "hibernation," just as many animals do. In the spring, they dig their way out. Many of them shed their old shells and grow a new one each season.

The spider crab is an interesting old fellow. He has long, spider-like legs and a small body, and he looks quite like a sea-spider. This crab carefully bites off fragments of weeds, chews them for a time, then places them upon his back, where they stay



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In view of chimney pots we stop, to watch his brush come through the top

## The Chimney Sweep

Our chimney sweep is never late, He always comes at half-past eight, With smiling face, and on his back He carries brushes and a sack.

He kneels before the fireplace wide In hall or parlor, and outside In view of chimney pots we stop To watch his brush come through the top.

We clap our hands so merrily, And call to nurse to come and see, As round and round the black brush twirls To please the little boys and girls.

## The Fiji Islands

On the way to Australia and New Zealand, from San Francisco or Vancouver, across the Pacific, there are two stopping places, one at Honolulu in the Sandwich Islands, and one at Levuka, the capital of Fiji. Like so many of the larger groups of the South Sea Islands, it is partly volcanic and partly coral in formation. That is why hot springs are common: There are in all about two hundred islands, although only a few are large, and the group as a whole is crescent-shaped, like the West Indies.

Levuka is situated on one of the smaller islands, which is surrounded by a coral reef with one entrance on its southern side. This entrance is opposite the mouth of a river, whose current is supposed to have prevented the coral insects from building in just that spot. The harbor is a fine one, and there are several others equally fine on Vitu Levu and Vava Levu, the names of the largest islands. Fiji, which is under the British Crown, is the most go-ahead of the South Sea Islands. It is, too, the only one which sent a contingent of men to help the Allies in the Great War.

## About the Fiji Islands

All the villages are built in banana and coconut groves, partly for shade and also to have food handy. There were hardly any animals on the islands, when the white man came. The people lived on fruit, roots, and fish. Although they are tall and strong, they do not care to work hard except in spurts, when they will get through a great deal. But the value of steady labor, with salt-set, sailing across the land? Possibly you have not, but that is what happened when the Turks were besieging Constantinople, in 1453. The Turks were so disengaged at their want of success, that they were on the point of giving up the siege. The Fijians, however, the difference between them being that, whereas the Indians want to make money, the Fijians don't. They like to enjoy life on their beautiful islands in their own way—to sing, to dance, and to sit and talk with their eyes on the sea.

About the Fiji Islands

One of the most interesting of all crabs is the hermit crab, which shares his shell with a sea anemone, and assists the anemone to move to a new shell if he outgrows his old one and adopts another. These hermit crabs look about until they find a shell that suits them, for their own shell is too soft to protect them. Into the shell they crawl, sometimes sharing it with the owner. They can crawl about quite easily, with their houses on their backs.

If you ever want to lift up a crab, do not try to grasp it by the claw, but put your thumb and finger on top and under the shell and lift him up gently. Then put him down carefully, and watch him scamper away!

## Oh, My Mother Can Cut

Oh, my mother can cut  
The prettiest gowns,  
The prettiest ruffles,  
Flower gowns, that oh,  
I ever did see!  
"And why are the flowers  
A-growing," says she.  
"If not to make dresses  
As bright as can be,  
As bright and as bright  
As can be!"

It would have surprised General Washington, had he known how future generations were to prize even his smallest possession. A china plate which he used, and which was later in the collection of President Andrew Jackson, recently sold for \$910 at an auction in New York City.

## The River

"I guess I want to go on another lovely journey," said June. "Come on, Cosette."

Cosette came downstairs so fast that she was surprised at herself. "Now we're off," said June. "I think the Curious Boatman is waiting by the river."

And he was. Cosette saw him first, even though the buttercups were taller than she was, and she had to jump to look over.

"Wow!" she said, at the top of her voice.

"I wouldn't speak so loud, Cosette. It isn't done. You just wait till you get there."

"Wow!" said Cosette.

"We've come, at last," said June to the Curious Boatman, who recognized them. "We'll get right in. Where shall we sit?"

"You can sit in the bow. Cosette can sit in the middle. I'll stand in the stern and use the pole."

"Will it be an unusual journey?"

"Very," said the Curious Boatman. "It's one of the lovely journeys."

And then, right at once, they were floating down an orchid-colored river.

"Oh!" said June, "it's different! I don't see daisies any more. The trees are covered with pink, pink flowers. Let's stop under the flowers, Curious Boatman."

"No, we won't stop," said the Curious Boatman.

"The flowers are every shade of pink! Oh, I never saw such flowers! Let's close to the bank, Curious Boatman."

"No," he said, "let's not. Let's go down the river."

Then the water was like a sapphire ring.

"It's like Mother's sapphire ring!" said June. "It's blue. It's like blue fire. And now the trees are gold. Shall we come to the sea?"

"After a while. After a long while."

"Will there be any trees on the sea?"

"Not a one. There will be birds flying and wonderful outward-going ships."

"Will there be any shepherdesses and sheep?"

"No. There will be waves of every color."

## Waves of Every Color

"All the colors I've never seen!"

"All the colors you've never seen."

"Oh, Cosette, there's so much to the ocean we've never thought about!" Cosette hopped up and down.

"Just so much, Cosette!" Cosette hopped, again.

"She likes to hop, Curious Boatman. She can't help it. Neither can I. Don't you love this river?"

The Curious Boatman said he did. He said it was the most beautiful river he knew.

"I think I've read about it. It must have been when I went to the white library with the blue door, and found the books."

"Yes, yes," said he. "That's where you read about it. That's the best place to read about it. Did you see the picture of the orange ship that sails at sunrise?"

"No," said June, "we went early. That must have been the book I didn't quite take down."

"Oh well," said the Curious Boatman, "never mind. You'll get on that ship soon. Board her."

"Wow!" said Cosette.

"Dear me," said June, "what a treat! I suppose they like dogs?"

"Certainly."

"This is an adventure!" said June.

"But the river, see the river!" said the Curious Boatman.

"Why, it's silver, now. Is the moon shining?"

"No, it's just a way it has. It likes to shine like silver, every now and then."

"The boat is dancing. Oh, and Cosette is dancing, too! Look, Curious Boatman! We are all so graceful!"

"But the river, see the river!" said the Curious Boatman.

"Yonder is the sea," said the Curious Boatman.

"Oh, oh," said June, "how wide it is! It's bright green and pale blue with white ruffles between. Just so bright and changeable and rolling!"

"And there is the orange ship waiting. She isn't anchored. She is just sitting on the waves, waiting," said the Curious Boatman.

When the Sunrise Came

The curious Boatman rowed with a great deal of speed, and the scent of the wood flowers vanished, and the silver river and the banks grew dim and far away. There was a minute of twilight, and a minute of night, and then the sunrise came. June looked up and there they were by the orange ship.

"They'll let down a rope for you," said the Curious Boatman.

"All right; Cosette, now let's scramble up. Come along. Good-by, Curious Boatman," said June holding out her hand.

"Good-by," said the Curious Boatman.

"We're so much obliged! We can't say how much. Will you come for us?" "I'll come for you. I'll meet you right here."

Several people, with pleasant expressions on their faces, puffed from the deck and Cosette and June went up quite elegantly and stood on deck and bowed.

"Good-by," called June to the Curious Boatman. "We're going to like it here. Thank you again!"

The Curious Boatman waved his hand at them. The orange ship began sailing out into the sunrise, right across the sunrise gold.

## Song of the Pines

I heard the pines a-practicing

A little summer song.

I think they learned it from the brook

That ran the woods along.

A happy song they seemed to sing.—

I listened to them there.—

A lullaby, a song of spring.

Of days when skies are fair.

But when the wind blew clear and wide

They sang a song they had not tried.

I heard the pines a-practicing.



## THE HOME FORUM

## The Great Sharer

I must confess that I entered the lecture hall with some misgivings. The sister of the man who is called by many the greatest American since Lincoln was to give personal reminiscences of her brother. Would she not be carried into superlatives by the thought of the unique charm which he holds for an American audience? And out of the wealth of anecdotes and events in which she played a part with him, how could she choose wisely and briefly? Theodore Roosevelt is such a tempting and such a bountiful subject for a lecturer, particularly for his sister.

But Mrs. Douglas Robinson began wisely, indeed. She was addressing an assembly of librarians and introduced Mr. Roosevelt to them in what is perhaps the less familiar and less overworked side of his character—as an eager reader of all the best in literature. As a boy in the nursery of the house in East Twenty-Eighth Street, New York City, he was often seen going about with a huge volume under each arm. It was his habit, too, to have at least one book always with him, in which at an odd moment or a lull in talk or play he would immediately become absorbed. The busy President of forty years later must have given many a thankful thought to the boy who acquired for him the art of never wasting a moment. Frequently his book was a work on natural history, always one of the most fascinating subjects to him. The language was apt to be a trifle over his head. On one occasion, he had waded through a long description of a certain species of ant, and found at the end of the paragraph note or cross reference on "The Foregoing Ant." Being much impressed with the facts he had learned, he sat himself down and wrote an essay on "The Habits of the Foregoing Ant."

Perhaps "The Foregoing Ant" was his first book review. Two, at least, written when he was President, were composed in not less interesting circumstances. There had been a presidential visit to the St. Louis Exposition, upon which Mrs. Robinson, with numerous other members of the family, had accompanied Mr. Roosevelt. The stay of forty-eight hours at the exposition, during which period only two or three hours' sleep was snatched by the important visitors, was related by Mrs. Robinson with zest and humor. It was a round of banquets, luncheons, speeches, briefer addresses, meetings with persons representing many of the countries of the world, and, last but by no means least, seeing, with the thoroughness characteristic of the then President, every exhibit. At midnight, after the second day, the private car was regained, and even Pullman berths became a happy anticipation. Mr. Roosevelt greeted his sister's prompt "Good night," with a brisk: "What? Not going to bed?" The indefatigable

man then threw himself into his particular chair in the car, extracted two fat volumes of Rhodes' "History of the United States" and called his secretary, explaining meanwhile that he had promised his friend, Rhodes, to write him his honest opinion of them, and he thought his sister would be interested in what he was going to say. At five o'clock in the morning, as she sought her bed, her brother was beginning a second review, this time of Mr. Dooley on the Irish question.

"Tackling the Irish problem at 5 a. m. after doing the St. Louis fair!" exclaimed Mrs. Robinson, with the

## Sunrise on Rydal Water

Come down at dawn from windless hills  
Into the valley of the lake,  
Where yet a larger quiet fills  
The hour, and mist and water make  
With rocks and reeds and island boughs  
One silence and one element,  
Where wonder goes surely as once  
It went by Galilean prows...

—John Drinkwater.

their own limitations. The child Pollyanna, for instance, does not hesitate to express her opinion with candor and frequency on all questions of the day, even the Irish question. And Pollyanna has in her somewhere a sinister streak that reminds us of that bete noire of an earlier generation, Elsie Dinamore, except that Elsie, even in her most righteous moments, certainly realized that a child's place is in the home and not out reforming the neighbors.

The modern literary child leads us almost to prefer the perverted, angelic infants of Mrs. Stowe or the passionate

of the last century; it was at the time of our great trade in books with Flanders and Holland that France imported this characteristic name, which reminds one of the musty smell of goat or calf skin. The Dutch used the word "Boekin," meaning a little book, derived from the German "Buch," which was derived from the Sanscrit "pac," to bind or

It was not, in fact, until the beginning of the seventeenth century that the Pont Neuf began to be devoted to the sales of small wares, and we are able to recognize the real ances-

## "Be Ye Therefore Merciful"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MERCIFULNESS is one of the leading characteristics of many of the heroes whose words and deeds are recorded in the Bible. In studying the life of David we are impressed by the fact that this was one of his outstanding qualities. When Saul was seeking to kill David, and was pursuing him with this intent, David had more than once an opportunity to take Saul's life, but refused to do so. On the contrary, he always manifested a forgiving, kindly spirit toward his would-be destroyer. So, too, when his son Absalom rebelled against him, leading a large number of the people in revolt, David's mercifulness was expressed in the fullest degree. His humility and charity, coupled with the practical wisdom and alertness needed to meet this acute national crisis, were indeed remarkable, and they revealed David's true greatness. His exhortation to Joab, Abishai, and Ittai was characteristic: "Deal gently for my sake with the young man, even with Absalom."

It is helpful to note how often, when sufferers came to Jesus seeking help and healing, they besought him to have mercy upon them. Thus we read in the ninth chapter of Matthew of two blind men who followed him, crying, "Thou son of David, have mercy on us." In their extremity they were reaching out for divine help; and they correctly diagnosed their own need and that of all mankind—the need of the tender mercy of our Father-Mother, God. It is not difficult to see that it was the Master's expression of mercifulness, based on his understanding of the Science of being, which enabled him to cause the blind to see, the dumb to speak, and the maimed to be whole.

Jesus also preached effectively the mercifulness he practiced. He said, "Be ye therefore merciful, as your Father also is merciful." His attitude was uniformly merciful. When Peter, in his attempt to walk on the water, besought the Master to save him. Jesus mercifully stretched forth his hand and prevented him from being submerged. Upon another occasion Jesus sternly rebuked the erroneous beliefs entertained by the same disciple. Here again the attitude of the Master was merciful. He saw the danger threatening the disciple and administered a timely rebuke to error. So, too, Jesus again showed mercifulness when he denounced fearlessly the duplicity of the scribes and Pharisees. Different mental states call for action suited to the specific need. To the extent that one is guided and governed by divine Love, one is enabled to do what is needed in each instance.

In the trying problems that oftentimes confront us, we need to wait patiently on God in order to see and follow the merciful course. Mercifulness requires that error be corrected and nullified, because thereby unerring divine Principle is expressed. False charity would gloss over sin, try to annul God's sentence on sin, and so allow sin to continue to deceive. True mercifulness safeguards those who practice it from the mistaken attitude of false charity; it refrains from personal condemnation; it teaches us not to seek vengeance, but enables us to avoid interfering with God's law, whereby sin is self-punished. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 542): "Even the disposition to excuse guilt or to conceal it is punished. The avoidance of justice and the denial of truth tend to perpetuate sin, invoke crime, jeopardize self-control, and mock divine mercy."

Mercifulness is a subtle phase of sin which claims to be justifiable on account of another's wrong conduct. It is never justifiable. The cruel, harsh impulses engendered by a human sense of law need to be overcome; and who of us is free from this necessity? One is illuminated in the degree that he practices the merciful law of Love. It requires watchfulness to detect and nullify the baneful, blighting sin of unmercifulness; and the reward of progressive victory makes the struggle well worth while. The effect of mercifulness is quickly apparent in physical, mental, and moral harmony, bringing relaxation, freedom, and spontaneous activity.

Mercifulness is a prime essential in Christian Science healing. The Christian Scientist, at the bedside of suffering, soon recognizes the invalid's need of mercy. Mrs. Eddy makes clear throughout her writings how important this is. Every instance of the healing of sickness and sin by the Master was, without exception, an evidence of the exercise of mercifulness. The record of his words makes clear the importance that he attached to this divine attribute. These expressions of mercy, preceding and accompanying his healings, were obviously given so that they who stood by might hear and heed. They are recorded, moreover, so that we, too, who stand by, may understand, and go and do likewise. Shakespeare has well and truly said:

"... We do pray for mercy; And that same prayer doth teach us all to render The deeds of mercy."



Courtesy of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Morning Shadows," from a painting by W. Elmer Schofield

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one-sided humorous smile so like her brother's.

Mrs. Robinson gave as her last anecdote a story of the combined business and pleasure of Roosevelt's life in the White House. It was in April when Washington is at its loveliest, that the President sent for his sister to come down and discuss with him a certain matter in Porto Rico which she had recently discovered on a trip there, and wished to bring to his attention.

Mrs. Roosevelt was away at the time, and the brother and sister spent a long spring evening together on the rear porch of the White House. Not a word of business was mentioned; the talk was of many things, and Roosevelt spent much time in reciting Longfellow. (One does not easily think of the "Rough Rider" as a lover of Longfellow's poetry, but it seems that one of the things he would have liked to do, if he had had time, was to go about lecturing on Longfellow, who, he felt, was not appreciated.) Breakfast the next morning was the jolly time which the children and their father always had, drawing them out about their work and play of the day before, and sharing with them such of his doings as they could understand. Following breakfast the brother and sister walked for half an hour in the gardens behind the White House. On the stroke of 9, Mr. Roosevelt entered the White House offices, ready for his first appointment of the day, which happened to be a fifteen-minute talk with his sister. Not by a word or glance or gesture did he reveal that the lady seated across the desk from him was other than his usual business caller. In everything he was brief, business-like, intent upon fairness and justice.

This is the best, the fine thing about Roosevelt—his broadness, the many sides of his nature all so well developed. As Mrs. Robinson said, many a man has been great for courage, for intellectuality, for ability in some field, but so few have the something else which he had. She had been searching, she said, for two or three words which would express adequately what he was, and had at last hit upon them—"the Great Sharer." He gave himself unsparingly to everybody, in all that he was. He answered letters promptly, and must have written dozens every day. Anyone who has read the letters to his children realizes what these meant to them. This is a small thing, but it adds to the new strength he gave himself in big things.

"The Great Sharer." It is a good phrase.

Printed books were very quickly spread all over Europe, and less than a century after the general adoption of Gutenberg's method the sage Erasmus uttered his protest against the superabundance of the issues from his century:

"J'ai vu grand multitude  
De livres imprimés,  
Pour tirer en étude  
Poivres mal argentes  
Par ces nouvelles modes  
Aura nant essorer,  
Décrets, Bibles et Cordes  
Sans grand argent bailler."

The price of manuscripts, too, had become so high even for exotic books, and the trade in them so full of danger, that it was necessary to be a royal bookseller, duly patented, to have the right to sell those manuscripts of the graphic art of which the monasteries had, so to speak, the specialty.

After the invention of printing, which, as Peignot remarks, would appear to have taken as a motto the

"Crescit eundo" of the sun's career, the whole face of society changed. A song of gladness welcomed this great discovery which was at last to give to all the possibility of becoming acquainted with the works of the ancients as well as the moderns.

Jehan Molinet recorded in his writings this triumphant conquest of his century:

"J'ai vu grand multitude  
De livres imprimés,  
Pour tirer en étude  
Poivres mal argentes  
Par ces nouvelles modes  
Aura nant essorer,  
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Printed books were very quickly spread all over Europe, and less than a century after the general adoption of Gutenberg's method the sage

Erasmus uttered his protest against the superabundance of the issues from his century.

"Printers," he wrote, "are filling the world with little books, which I cannot say are as useless as it has pleased me to publish; but works that are slanderous, defamatory, maniacal, impious and seditious; their multitude hinders any profit there might be in reading good books."

With the profusion of books the second-hand bookseller put in an appearance about the middle of the sixteenth century. In the shops in the lanes of old Paris a large number of dealers in second-hand books established themselves. The word "bouquin" now applied to such books did not then exist, or was little used in the sense it received toward the close

of the modern stall-keeper. On

the famous Pont Neuf, so well repre-

sented by Caillet and described by

Colletet, among beggars, mountebanks, street singers, idlers, of

quaint, poets, dealers in books,

and sellers of Gazettes had taken

their places not far from the ballad-

mongers. This was the true market

of the printed thought; in those little

shops on the Pont Neuf a brisk trade

was done in pamphlets, little books,

old books and new.

"This famous bridge was not con-

tent at being the most varied and

gigantic of outdoor sights," says Ed-

ward Fournier, in his huge historic

monograph on the Pont Neuf; "it was

the largest of reading rooms, not only

by reason of the gazettes and lar-

geons that were sold there, but on

account of the books which were

there found in multitudes, and lay

across the two long parapets which stretched

across the river like rows of shelves

in some immense library."

Octave Uzanne, in "The Bookhunting in Paris,"

writes: "The Bookhunting in Paris,"

is a book which is well worth

reading for its wealth of

information and its great interest.

Abbey's

Antiquarianism

The career of Edwin Abbey is at once

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1922

## EDITORIALS

### Court Removal of Public Prosecutors

COURT review of the conduct of a public official, on the issue of his fitness to hold his office, a process which has been successfully invoked in Massachusetts as to district attorneys, is extraordinary in that it does not constitute one of the common reliances in a popular government for protection of the public service. The Massachusetts High Court was confronted with the issue as to the fitness of certain district attorneys for a duty expressly assigned to this tribunal by statute. The court had to pass in each case upon the question of the constitutionality of the statute that conferred the power and charged the duty upon this tribunal, it being also the only resort for determination of consistency of legislation with the Constitution. It decided that the Legislature had the power to assign such a particular duty to the court. If the purpose of the Legislature were to be sought in singling out the office of public prosecutor as subject to court review of his conduct, the probable revelation would be that the office is at least of a somewhat judicial character and that in transferring the selection of the person to fill it from the Governor of the State to the people there was peculiar reason to provide that the Supreme Court should have a measure of control. Not otherwise, nor as to any public office not expressly the subject of such legislative provision, does the court have a like power.

The proceedings of the court and their outcome reflect favorably upon the discretion of the Legislature in this exceptional clothing of a court with the power to examine into the fitness of a public servant. The prosecutor's office and his conduct in it are vitally related to the administration of justice. Deviations from honor and faithfulness in his conduct are damaging, if not destructive, as to the administration of the laws, which are the bulwark of the community against the offender. The judicial mechanism has extreme need of protection against his malfeasance and, to use the other words descriptive of possible misconduct, misfeasance and nonfeasance. Peculiarly, and strictly so, the judiciary, in its highest seat, is fitted to pass upon charges that judicial duties have been neglected or improperly treated.

Certainly, the outcome fortifies the prudence of the device. The procedure was not bound to the necessarily strict limitations of a criminal trial. There was to be no arrival at guilt or innocence in the usual sense of those terms. There was to be no sentence, within the bounds of the code, no infliction of a penalty. The inquiry broadened to whatever was pertinent to the question of the fitness or unfitness of the prosecutor for his highly responsible office. The court cannot be charged with having been lax in requiring precision in the charges or competency in the evidence, even though it was unrestricted as to the breadth of its inquiry. There was no requirement of law or precedent that it should elaborate the reasons for its conclusion. It could have delivered its decision in a dozen words. And that, in both the cases before it, the court saw fit to expose its reasoning in full is only added demonstration of the care taken to do justice both to the public and the officials it determined to remove.

### Supervising Labor Unions

WHILE it may reasonably be assumed that the effort now being made in New York to bring about the enactment of legislation giving the State Industrial Commission power to prevent strikes and lockouts, and to supervise Labor unions generally, is a direct result of the disclosures made in the report of the Lockwood Legislative Committee, it is true that the tendency in many sections of the United States is to bring all Labor organizations and voluntary associations of workers definitely under the supervision of the law. The tendency is natural one, in view of rapidly changing industrial and social conditions.

Labor itself, because it has, no doubt through necessity, attained to a class consciousness as clearly identifiable as an entity as are the varied classes or combinations of Capital, has compelled recognition of its actual and potential strength, of its power for good, and of its opposite tendencies. Gradually the understanding is being gained that this heretofore innocuous entity has become an active living factor in the body politic. There began, a generation ago, a definite movement to regulate public utilities, such as the railroads and other agencies in whose continued proper operation the rights of the public were found to be paramount, and this asserted power of supervisory control was extended gradually to combinations of Capital as the wealth of powerful financial institutions and the captains of industry became combined in trusts. Likewise the need is now being realized of asserting the rights of the public in the control and supervision of Labor unions, which have become no less powerful in their way than the other combinations mentioned, no less necessary to the continued convenience and prosperity of the people, and no less harmful when wrongly directed and controlled.

The law will never attempt to direct or control the activities of the individual in industry. That is to say, the artisan who pursues his vocation may do so without molestation, just as the farmer or the blacksmith, in his little shop at the crossroads, work or not as they choose. But when the artisan surrenders his initiative to another or to a combination of individuals who assert the right to trade upon or to dictate his industrial policies, he places himself logically and reasonably in the class with other trusts and combinations and may expect to be subjected to the measures of regulation and control applied to a general class, no matter what its component parts.

The wage earner who chooses to market his services under the conditions imposed by a trades union surrenders his own initiative and his own decision, and pledges himself to sell only under the direction of the controlling

organization. It is by this act that he transfers the commodity he offers into a realm where consideration must be given to the rights of the public, just as consideration of those rights has been asserted and upheld in the regulation and supervision of other recognized utilities. The right of the public has been established to compel the continued necessary operation of railroads, street car lines, lighting plants, irrigation works, and almost uncounted other vital utilities. Recently a Kansas law, designed to compel the continued operation of essential industries, has been upheld by the courts. Can it be claimed that the law, powerful enough to enforce its demands in this particular, is impotent and without power to compel the most essential factor in the operation of these agencies to contribute its share?

### The Price of Gold

PERHAPS after the newspapers get done calling Thomas A. Edison a Populist and a "Green-backer," and sneering at him for having revived the Ocala platform of nearly forty years ago, they will stop long enough to answer his question:

"What in your opinion would be the approximate market value of a troy ounce of pure gold if all the governments of the world should demonetize it?"

This perfectly simple inquiry seems to arouse the editorial minds of papers like the New York World to a fine frenzy. They answer it with abuse rather than with facts. They even refuse to discuss it, expressing wonder that the money question "queers the soundest practical minds from Benjamin Franklin to Peter Cooper, and from Cooper to Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford."

In the days when the money question was a dominant one in American politics there was a very large, and as it proved a victorious, school of economists who thought that gold had actually a stable financial value and that by it the price of all other articles might be measured. After the victory of the sound money forces there followed a period during which the methods of extracting gold from quartz, and the discovery of new gold fields so increased the output of this metal that some observers thought that it might become too cheap to suit the banking community which clung to it as its ultimate standard of value. Today all mining men recognize the fact that the price put upon gold at the mint, which is the price universally accepted in the arts, is below the average cost of production. As a result of this only the richest gold mines are being worked. Alaska is being depopulated by the return of miners who used to be able to get a livelihood out of its deposits of the precious metal. If it is not the government price that fixes the market price of gold, why has not the latter risen in accordance with the cost of production?

Irrespective of its vital bearing upon the money question, which is after all the reason why it so greatly excites newspapers of a certain class, it does seem that Mr. Edison's question is eminently pertinent and should be treated with respect. What would be the market price of gold if its producer were no longer able to take it to any mint in the United States, or to the proper government department in any foreign nation, and obtain for it there the price definitely fixed by law?

### State Regulation of Rents

IN New York State and in Wisconsin, more definitely than elsewhere, consistent effort has been made to devise some method of supervising or controlling, by the exercise of public authority, the rates at which owners or agents may lease or rent tenement and residential properties. The assumed right to exercise this control is upon the theory that all such properties, by election of those who offer them to the use of their tenants or patrons, automatically become, though in a somewhat limited sense, perhaps, public utilities, just as those more clearly defined entities made use of by the public, such as service stations, telephone systems, electric light plants, street railways, irrigation projects and other agencies, have come to be recognized as necessary utilities in which the right of the public to a common and continuing use at reasonable rates, are essential public utilities.

It is insisted, of course, by those who oppose such proposed reasonable regulation, that the effort is to confiscate private property for the purpose of placing it in a class to which it does not belong. But the same plea was formerly made by the promoters and proprietors of every utility which has since, by a slow but steadily increasing process, been included in the long list of necessities and conveniences of which it has been held by the courts that the right of use by the public, if not paramount, is secondary only to that of actual ownership.

The fact is coming to be more and more clearly impressed that, in the larger cities, particularly, grievous wrongs are being perpetrated by the apparent ability of speculators to maintain excessive rental schedules on deteriorating properties in which the factor of increased costs of building and maintenance does not largely enter. The economic problem presented constitutes one of the most vital questions in the endeavor to adjust and adapt new wage scales to present living conditions. There is a studious striving to reduce street car fares a dollar a month and lighting and telephone costs a like amount, while the hardships under the prevailing system of landlordism are given only passing consideration.

It is insisted by those who seek to avoid being made subject to the law's supervising control that the particular commodities in which they deal are not properly to be classed with those commodities in which it has been held the public has community interest. But is such a contention tenable, all things considered? Suppose a condition in which every available tenement were under the absolute control of a single landlord. It certainly could not be insisted that no action could be taken to prevent the profiteering practices which such a monopoly would induce or make possible. And yet conditions approaching that prevail in many of the larger cities of the United States. Collusion and conspiracy, perhaps legal under existing statutes, combine to constitute virtual monopolies of those properties which are necessary as residences for those who constitute the man-power and the working force of the communities, without which there could be

no lasting prosperity, and likewise no market for the commodity which the speculating profiteers have to sell.

The line is not a difficult one to draw if it is sought to classify such properties for the purpose of licensing or regulating their commercial marketing in the form of essential utilities. A next equally plain step is the determination of their reasonable earning value, which properly should be made the basis of the charge for their ordinary and usual use.

### Irish Sentiment in America

TURNING to America for renewal of support of resistance to the settlement of Irish affairs, Mr. de Valera is meeting with a demonstration of sentiment among the people of the race in this country which does credit to their discernment. Leader after leader among those who have given to the cause of Irish independence its main financial as well as sentimental support is declaring his acceptance of the plan now at the point of final ratification in the House of Lords. The names that have become familiar in subscriptions to the Sinn Fein funds now appear as signatures to dispatches to Collins and Griffith approving their course. The organization that exists for the sole purpose of aiding and supporting the movement for Irish freedom is radically divided and faces either dissolution or continuance as an ally of the Irish Free State supporters.

If, as the current developments seem to indicate, the American contributions to his cause during the period when it represented the fairly united sentiment of the people of Ireland are withdrawn when it becomes only the violent resistance of a faction, De Valera obviously loses his financial mainstay. It is the end of a chapter—a chapter unique in the devotion of the transplanted members of a race to the struggle of their kin at home for independence. Or, if it is the other thing, it is the opening of another chapter, distinctly less creditable, which shall relate a blindness to reason and a failure to grasp the achievement of statehood in all its essentials.

American sympathy, which has been widely commanded for the Irish cause, has been tolerant even where it questioned methods, and has been a main bulwark in sentiment as strong as in means, shows no sign of following resistance to the sweeping concessions of the British Government into a hapless pursuit of a fantastic extreme. It cannot be swerved from the recognition that in the Irish Free State there is afforded the full realization of a long-cherished hope and the unhampered opportunity for a people's exercise of self-government and that less tangible thing called self-expression.

### A Little Flurry in Classes

MISS EVA BOOTH, of the Salvation Army, has stirred varying emotions in the minds of feminine New Yorkers by declaring that in the Army's next drive for money in May she would tour the city "in the garb of a middle-class woman." Some of them have expressed their feelings in letters to the newspapers. In general they seem to resent all reference to "classes," but what particularly moved them was Miss Booth's apparent grading of women by their dress. Practically all ask: "What do you mean by 'garb of a middle-class woman'?" The incident indicates the looseness of class grouping and of class consciousness in America.

Miss Booth surely had only the kindest intentions, but when she expressed herself in a way that seemed to group her sisters according to their clothing she not only stepped into a slippery path, but she also left her meaning quite ambiguous. She would probably have a hard time explaining it herself. If she had known Margaret Fuller or Julia Ward Howe or Susan B. Anthony personally, for instance, and seen them in a public gathering, does anyone suppose she could have named their class by what they wore?

Assuming, as it is quite likely, that most of Miss Booth's critics think of classes in terms of wealth, they certainly would find it confusing to make a "garb" grouping. Many of them would insist that they know numbers of women who are upper-class in riches, but are middle or lower class in dress.

Guessing at an individual's class is particularly hazardous in America. There is no recognized standard or basis to go on, and, besides, conditions there are so fluctuating that constant shifting is always going on between "classes." There were abundant illustrations of this during recent years, when the millionaire class was growing so fast. The following is an extreme case, but it will serve:

One day when the "boom" was on a woman with a cheap shawl on her head and with hands that spoke eloquently of the wash tub wandered into an expensive department of a big Chicago store. "What can I do for you—er—madam?" asked a puzzled salesman. "I want one of them ostrich feather fans." "But they are one hundred dollars each," gasped the man. "What's that to you?" she retorted. "I've always wanted one of them ain't now I'm gonna have one. Do up the best one!" He did and she paid.

That woman had a definite idea of the class to which she aspired and what would mark her entry into it. She seized her opportunity to get in. It is doubtful if she is still there, unless she has taken extraordinary care of her fan.

### Sectarianism in the Colleges

WERE one to take as axiomatic the courageous declaration of Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, regarding the influence of strictly sectarian teaching in the higher institutions for learning, there would, of course, be no ground for argument. This is what he says: "The minute that education becomes something besides a sincere and open-minded search for the truth, it has become a pernicious and demoralizing influence rather than an aid to society and an improver of civilization." Now this clear-cut statement was not made carelessly or for the possible effect it might have as one man's view of some academic question involving mooted college policies. It was, rather, a deliberate defiance of what is referred to as the "pre-millennialist" group of influential churchmen and

laymen who evidently have assumed the right to dictate, or at least to influence the policies of Dartmouth College. The issue which seems to have been joined between President Hopkins and the members of this group appears to have been upon this proposition laid down by the pre-millennialists in the bill of particulars which Dr. Hopkins has answered. Their declaration is that "no teacher should be permitted to continue in any one of our schools without the clearest expression of his faith in the acceptance of our Baptist fundamentals."

Dr. Hopkins first makes it plain that Dartmouth is, first of all, undenominational by its charter, which was granted a century and a half ago, and that it is and always has been unsectarian. The president very reasonably assumes therefore that the complaint against what his critics declare to be a tendency to depart from the teachings of their particular faith is not made officially, but possibly because he himself is a member of the denomination to which his critics belong. Thus appraising the document, Dr. Hopkins declares it to be the "most definite illustration I have ever seen as to the pernicious influences of denominational control, or of an attempted denominational influence in educational institutions."

It cannot be estimated, of course, just how strong or how influential this particular group may be in shaping and dictating the policies of the college, but it is quite evident that Dr. Hopkins, whether or not he is able to estimate this strength, is courageous enough to forgo any merely personal considerations in his determination to meet and settle the issue absolutely on its merits. And the merits of the case are easily defined. The issue seems to be whether there is to be an increasing and continuing domination of the colleges and universities by economic, political and sectarian groups which assert the right to dictate, not only the qualifications of those employed to teach, but the curricula of the schools themselves. Dr. Hopkins, in the present instance, disclaims any desire or intent to dissent from the faith and creed to which he declares himself committed. But he reasonably insists that he opposes any effort to countenance or prescribe the teaching of any so-called orthodox beliefs to the exclusion of those things which will tend to inculcate and inspire a progressive "search for the truth," and the weighing of what we accept as truth to show whether it is true or not.

That, first and last, should be the ambition of every teacher, in every school and every college. If there is a lack, it is of those with courage to recognize and declare this fact, no matter what their surroundings may happen to be. It does not matter so much what may befall Dr. Hopkins at the hands of the group to whose behests he refuses to accede. Evidently he realizes the insubordination which his courageous course implies, and in taking the stand which he has taken he builds a monument to Dartmouth more indestructible than could be built by years of subserviency.

### Editorial Notes

AN INCONSPICUOUS little dispatch appeared in the Peking Daily News some time ago stating that the Chinese Minister of Communications and Mr. Chow Chuan-Ching, chief of the Commercial Department of the Waichiaopu, had been authorized to engage in unofficial conversations with the Soviet Government as a preliminary to a resumption of trade between China and Russia. This word "unofficial" is amusing. "Unofficial" discussions are succeeded by "unofficial" negotiations, after which come "unofficial" business deals and the "unofficial" acceptance of "unofficial" money. Apparently the word saves honor all around and intimates a close adherence to loudly announced principles—unofficially, of course.

THE possibility of being able to produce light from substances, just as the firefly does, has been broached before. Dr. E. Newton Harvey, of Princeton University, is studying this problem with the object of providing a luminous material which will give light constantly and do away with the need of illuminating gas and electricity. All sorts of methods are being pursued except one—namely, the domestication of the firefly. These little fellows who carry their own lighting apparatus should be convinced that it is quite dignified and not at all belittling themselves to act as chandeliers for humanity. The spectacle of a couple of million of them all hanging upside down to a ballroom ceiling is not without its charm.

LADY ASTOR's declaration that domestic work is a skilled job and not at all degrading will be received with frozen glances by many a "new" woman. There is a prejudice not yet worked out in the opposition of the modern woman for the little duties of the home, and perhaps one reason for this dislike is because housework is not a thing which can, by any stretch of the imagination, be associated with the man. The modern woman wants to do man's work, for she feels that by doing it she proves herself his equal. It never occurs to her that the problem may be faced in quite another direction—that the man might prove his equality with woman by doing her work.

THE expected troubles in Mexico have apparently fizzled out with an extremely faint pop. Just how serious the situation was and how much it was splashed with bright colors by ambitious young newspaper men will never be known. It appears mainly to have been a matter of rumors. The proper manufacture and development of rumors from the slightest causes are apparently part of the test of some modern correspondents. They make good reading and can be easily dropped from the front page when more important matters come over the wires.

FOR those much-abused heads of households who have to contend with the servant problem the news that in Germany a good cook may be had for \$1.80 a month, a footman for \$1.10, and a general maid for 75 cents, will arouse nothing but a speechless look asking for pity. A good castle on the Rhine may also be bought for \$875. This should interest flat hunters in our large cities. They can sit up nights figuring how many castles they could buy with a year's rent.